

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

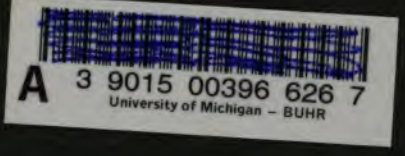
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

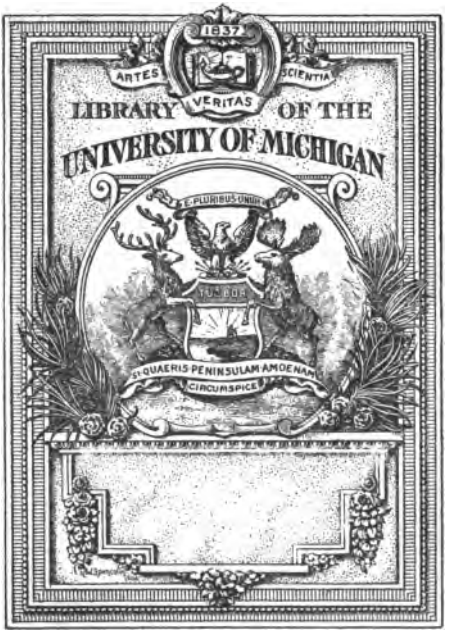
820.58
B26



BARNES'S
ANGLO-SAXON
DELECTUS.

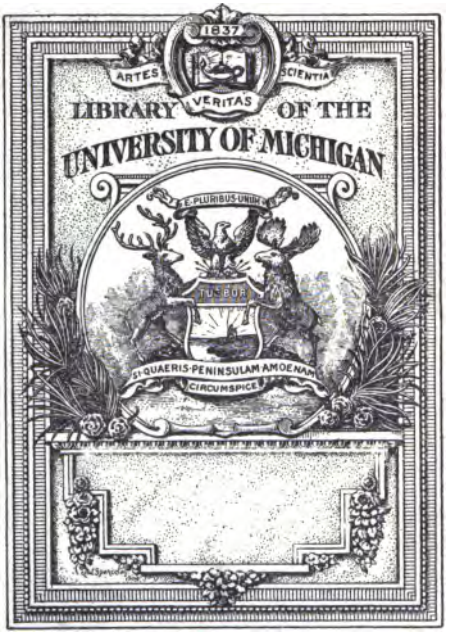
Price 2s. 6d.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.
NEW YORK
440 Fourth Ave.



820.58
B26

G. WESTERMANN & Co
NEW YORK



820.58
B26

45092

SE GEFYLSTA

(THE HELPER):

An Anglo-Saxon Delectus.

SERVING AS

A FIRST CLASS-BOOK OF THE LANGUAGE.

BY THE REV. W. BARNES,

OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

"Ic hæbbe þis gewrit swa ic mihte, mid wísdóme mínra foregengena and þára vldrena, gesette."—*Life of St. Guthlac.*

LONDON:
JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,
4, OLD COMPTON STREET, SOHO SQUARE.
MDCCCXLIX.

C. AND J. ADLARD, PRINTERS, BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.

PREFACE.

THE compiler believes that it is hardly possible to gain a critical understanding of our mother tongue, such as an Englishman should have; and a clear perception of its etymology and structure, such as that which the master of the grammar school labours so hardly to give his pupils of the formation of Latin and Greek; without contemplating English in its purer and more regular form of the Anglo-Saxon: and, therefore, as well as because the learning of Anglo-Saxon would be found, as far as it might go, a wit-sharpening exercise of the mind, of the same kind as that of the learning of any other dead language, and because the Anglo-Saxon writers afford some gems of thought, as well as much useful history, worthy of a place in the youthful mind,—it is to be hoped that Anglo-Saxon may yet take a place, though it should

be but a small one, in the English school-room, if not on the desk of the grammar school.

In private, as well as in diocesan English schools, the compiler believes that Anglo-Saxon may be introduced with good effects; and as he has been careful not to gather into his reading-book anything that is morally unwholesome, so he thinks that if there is a place to be filled by a book of the kind, his own cannot be rejected from any likelihood that it may do moral harm.

He believes, though possibly few but Teutonic scholars will be of his mind, that Anglo-Saxon (English) has not been cultivated into a better form, but has been corrupted for the worse, since King Alfred's days. English has lost many of the case-endings and other inflections of its old form, and cannot therefrom, if it may from aught else, have become a more excellent language than the Anglo-Saxon, any more than Latin became more excellent in the broken form of the Romaunt, or in modern French, than it was in its old purity; and the praise of greater richness which some bestow on English must be lessened by the truth that Anglo-Saxon, like German, had within itself the elements of the utmost richness; and that we have thrown away many of its good words to take in their

stead less intelligible ones from the Latin and Greek. We have, in modern English, the words, *solstice, equinox, disc* (as of the sun), and *sagittarius;* but we have not enriched our language with them, since we have thrown away good Anglo-Saxon words, *sun-stede* (sun-sted), *emniht, trendel,* and *scytta,* to make room for them.

To make his work as complete as possible in itself, the compiler has given, with his selections, tables of the accidence and strong verbs; with a few of the canons of articulation which unravel some seeming anomalies in the weak and mixed verbs, and a glossary of the words of the extracts.

The selections are mostly short pieces on religion, ethics, astronomy, physical geography, and other such subjects; with a selection of Anglo-Saxon history from the Saxon Chronicle.

The Anglo-Saxon works hitherto printed form a considerable body of writings, but the pen has left many more that are resting in the dust of our libraries. Some of them have very lately come abroad through the press, and whenever there may be a call for others it is believed they will follow.

Among the most useful already known in print are—

Works.	*Editors or Authors.*
The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, £3 13*s.* 6*d.*	Rev. J. Ingram, D.D.
The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Holy Gospels, 8*s.*	Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A.
Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase of Parts of the Holy Scripture, £1 1*s.*	Ditto.
Codex Exoniensis. A Collection of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, from a MS. in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, £1.	Ditto.
Analecta Anglo-Saxonica. A selection in prose and verse from Anglo-Saxon authors of various ages, 12*s.*	Ditto.
The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Story of Apollonius of Tyre, 6*s.*	Ditto.
Rask's Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Tongue, 12*s.*	Ditto.
Guide to the Anglo-Saxon Tongue, 5*s.* 6*d.*	E. J. Vernon, B.A.
The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Life of St. Guthlac, Hermit of Croyland, 5*s.*	Charles Wycliffe Goodwin, M.A.
An Introduction to Anglo-Saxon Reading, comprising Ælfric's Homily on the Birthday of St. Gregory, 2*s.* 6*d.*	L. Langley, F.L.S.
An Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary, 12*s.*	Rev. Joseph Bosworth, D.D.
King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of Boethius's Consolation of Philosophy, £1 5*s.*	J. S. Cardale.
King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of the Metres of Boethius, 12*s.*	Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A.
The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Hexameron of St. Basil, &c. 4*s.*	Henry W. Norman, M.A.
Anglo-Saxon Manual of Astronomy.	Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A.
King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of Orosius.	Hon. Daines Barrington.
King Alfred's Will, 5*s.*	
Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, comprising the Anglo-Saxon Laws of Edward the Confessor, William, and Henry I, &c. £1 10*s.*	Benjamin Thorpe.
Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, 16*s.*	J. J. Conybeare, M.A.
Libri Psalmorum, Anglo-Saxonica, £1.	Benjamin Thorpe.
The Poems of Beowulf, 2 vols. £1 10*s.*	J. M. Kemble, M.A.

SE GEFYLSTA.

THE ALPHABET.

	Letters.	*Powers.*
A	a [Ā]	Ah.
Æ	æ [Æ]	Aie.
B	b	B.
C	c [Ꞇ]	Kee.
D	d [ð]	D.
E	e	Aie.
F	f [ꝼ]	F.
G	g [Ꞡ ȝ]	Ghee.
H	h [ɧ Þ]	H.
I	i	Ee.
L	l	L.
M	m [�number]	M.
N	n	N.
O	o	O.
P	p	P.
R	r [ꝛ]	R.
S	s [ſ]	S.
T	t [ꞇ]	T.
U	u	Ooh.
W	w [ƿ ꝩ]	W.
X	x	X.
Y	y	I in win.
þ	þ	Thee, *th* in thin.
Ð	ð	Thee, *th* in thee.

A marked vowel, as á, is long.

EXAMPLES OF ANGLO-SAXON ACCIDENCE.[a]

(Art. 1.) NOUNS.

WEAK FORM.

Vowel-stems, or *Nouns ending in a Vowel.*

	Singular.	*Plural.*
N.	Steorra (*star*)	steorr*-an.
G.	Steorr*[b]-an	steorr*-ena[c].
D.	Steorr*-an	steorr*-um.
A.	Steorr*-an	steorr*-an.

Note.—Neuter nouns have the same form in the accusative as in the nominative case.

[a] These tabular examples of accidence are given as a ready help in construing and parsing the text. They will hardly suffice for a grammar, the place of which, the compiler begs to observe, would be well filled by Vernon's 'Guide to the Anglo-Saxon.'

[b] A star (*) shows the place of a vowel, which may have been variable in different Indo-Teutonic languages, or which has gone out.

[c] Bopp shows good grounds for believing that the original case-ending of the Indo-Teutonic languages for the genitive of the plural number was **m* or **n*, as *ám* in Sanscrit, *anm* in Zend, *um* in Latin (ped-um), and *ον* in Greek (λογων, λογο-ον). The Germanic tongues dropped the final nasal, and in the genitive forms of vowel-stems, like *steorra*, an euphonic *n* was inserted between the stem-vowel and the case-ending vowel; and so *steorr-a-a* became *steor-a-n-a* or *steorr-e-n-a*. When a vowel-stem lost its final vowel, as the Gothic "þiuda," which became the Anglo-Saxon "þeód," it lost the need of an euphonic *n* before the case-ending vowel; though it was sometimes found lingering with it: and therefore the genitive plural of the Anglo-Saxon would sometimes end in *a*, and sometimes in *ena*.

(2.) STRONG FORM.

CLASS I.

Neuter Consonant-stems.

	Singular.	*Plural.*
N.	Word (*word*)	word.
G.	Word-es	word-a[d].
D.	Word-e	word-um.
A.	Word	word.

[d] The most prominent case-endings in the early forms of the Indo-Teutonic languages seem to Bopp to have been—

Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nominative,	*s.	Nominative,	as, *s.
Genitive,	*s.	Genitive,	am, *m, *n.
Originative,	*t, *d, or *.	Originative,	b, m, b*s, m*s.
Accusative,	*m, *n *n.	Accusative,	ns, as, *s.
Dative,	*.	Dative,	*b*m, b*s, m*s.
Locative,	*.	Locative,	s*, sh*.
Instrumental,	*.	Instrumental,	b*m, b*s, h*m, m*s.

CLASS II.

(3.) *Neuter Vowel- and Liquid-stems.*

	Singular.	*Plural.*
N.	Fæt* (*vat*)	fæt-u.
G.	Fæt-es	fæt-a.
D.	Fæt-e	fæt-um.
A.	Fæt	fæt-u.

CLASS III.

(4.) *Masculine Consonant-stems.*

	Singular.	*Plural.*
N.	Dæl (*part*)	dæl-as.
G.	Dæl-es	dæl-a.
D.	Dæl-e	dæl-um.
A.	Dæl	dæl-as.

* Fæt, and many other nouns of this class, are not actually vowel- or liquid-stems in Anglo-Saxon, but it is likely they were such in their earlier forms. *Wæter* is in Gothic *wato*, and *cealf*, *calbo*.

CLASS IV.

(5.) *Masculine Vowel- and Liquid-stems.*

Some flatten their vowel in the *D.* singular and *N.* plural.

	Singular.	*Plural.*
N.	Sunu (*son*)	sun-a.
G.	Sun-a	sun-a (*note* [c]).
D.	Sun-a	sun-um.
A.	Sun-a	sun-a.

CLASS V.

'6.) *Feminine Consonant-stems.*

Same as Class III, omitting the final *s* of the plural.

CLASS VI.

(7.) *Feminine Vowel-stems, and others, flattening the Vowel in some cases.*

	Singular.		*Plural.*	
N.	Denu (*vale*)	boc (*book*)	den-a	bec.
G.	Den-e	bec	den-a (en-a)	boc-a.
D.	Den-e	bec	den-um	boc-um.
A.	Den-e	boc	den-a	bec.

ADJECTIVES.

(8.) *With a Definite Noun.*

N. Se gód-a, seó gód-e, þæt gód-e, þa god-an.

In all their other cases but the accusative of the neuter singular, which is like the nominative, they follow the weak form of nouns.

(9.) *With an Indefinite Noun.*

	M.	*F.*	*N.*	*Plural.*
N.	Gód	gód	gód	gód-e.
G.	Gód-es	gód-(e)re[22]	gód-es	gód-(e)ra[23].
D.	Gód-um	gód-(e)re[22]	gód-um	gód-um.
A.	Gód-(e)ne[22]	gód-e	gód	gód-e.

(10.) PRONOUNS.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Ic, I	We, we.
þú, thou	Ge, you.
He, heo, hit; he, she, it	Hí, they.

(11.) *Declension of the 1st Person.*

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. Ic	wit	we.
G. Mín	uncer	úre.
D. Me	unc	ús.
A. Me	unc	ús.

(12.) *Declension of the 2d Person.*

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. þú	git	ge.
G. þín	incer	eówer.
D. þe	inc	eów.
A. þe	inc	eów.

(13.) *Declension of the 3d Person.*

Like the adjective (Art. 9) by syncope and crasis or *hi*.

	M.	*F.*	*N.*
N.	He	heo [he-e]	hit
G.	His [he-es][22]	híre [he-(e)re][a]	his
D.	Hím [he-um][22]	híre [he-(e)re][b]	hím
A.	Híne [he-e-ne][22]	hí [he-e]	hit

Plural.

N. hí [he-e][22].
G. híra, heora [he-(e)ra][22].
D. hím, heom [he-um][22].
A. hí [hi-e][22].

[a] [b] Thence the English pronoun *her*.[22] [c] Thence the pronoun *it*.

(14.) DISTRIBUTIVE LIMITING PRONOUNS.

ælc	each.
ægðer	either.
án-lipig	every, single.

(15.) POSSESSIVE LIMITING PRONOUNS.

Like the Indefinite Adjective (Art. 9).

N. Mín, míne	úre.
G. mín-es, &c.	úres, &c.

(16.)

N. Ðín	eówer.
G. Ðín-es, &c.	eówer-es, &c.

Swelt-an Swylt-an (die)	swylt [27]	swealt	swelt-en.
Swef-an (sleep)	swelf*ð [22]	swæf	swef-en.
Swelg-an (swallow)	swylg*ð [22]	swealg, swealh [26]	swolg-en.
Swell-an (swell)	swyl*ð [22]	sweoll *Icel.* svall	swollen.
Sweri-an (swear)	swer*ð [22]	swór	swór-en.
Swíc-an (deceive)		swác	swic-en.
Swimm-an (swim)	swim*ð [22]	swamm	swamm-en.
Swinc-an (toil)	swinc*ð [22]	swanc	swunc-en.
Swind-an (languish)		swand	swund-en.

(19.) DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN AND ARTICLE.

Like the indefinite adjective (Art. 9), from the root *þa*, or *se*.

	M.	*F.*	*N.*
N.	Se	seó, þa	þæt [þa-hit][a b]
G.	Đæs [þa-es][22]	þære [þa-(e)re][22]	þæs [þa-es][22]
D.	Đám [þa-um][22]	þære [þa-(e)re][22]	þám [þa-um][22]
A.	Đóne [þa-(e)ne][22]	þá [þa-e][22]	þæt [þa-hit][a]

Plural.

N. þá [þa-e][c].
G. þára [þa-(e)ra][d].
D. þám [þa-um][e].
A. þá [þa-e].

[a] From þære stowe, "at that place," by leaving out "stowe" might have come þære, þær, our adverb "there." [b] "That." [c] Our pronoun "they." [22] [d] "Their." [22] [e] "them." [22]

(20.) INTERROGATIVE LIMITING PRONOUNS.

Like the adjective 'gód' from the root *wha*.

	M.	*F.*
N.	Hwá	hwá
G.	Hwæs [hwa-es][a]	hwæs [hwa-es]
D.	Hwám [hwa-um][b]	hwám (hwæm) [hwa-um]
A.	Hwæne / Hwóne [hwa-e-ne][c]	hwæne / hwóne [hwa-e-ne][c]

N.

N. hwæt.
G. hwæs [hwa-es].
D. hwám (hwæm) [hwa-um].
A. hwæt.

[a] Thence our pronoun *whose.*[22] [b] Our pronoun *whom.*[22] [c] From "oð hwæne tíde," or "oð hwæne tíman," or "oð whæne byre," or "oð whæne first," *to* or *at what time*, by ellipsis of the noun would come "whæne," our *when;* and from the declension of *wha* of the feminine gender in concord with *stow* (place) like the indefinite adjective gód (Art. 9).

N. Hwá.
G. Hwære [hwa-(e)re][22].
D. Hwære [hwa-(e)re][22].
A. Hwá.

Would come "hwære stowe," *at what place;* which, by ellipsis of *stowe*, would give our *where.*

(21.) NUMERAL LIMITING PRONOUNS.

Cardinals.	Ordinals.		
án	se forma, seó forme	þæt forme.	
twá	se óðer		
þreo	se þry-dda, seo	þry-dde	þæt þry-dde.
feower	feor-þa	-þe	-þe.
fíf	fíf-ta	-te	-te.
six	six-ta	-te	-te.
seofon	seofo-þa	-þe	-þe.
eahta	eahto-þa	-þe	-þe.
nigon	nigo-þe	—	—
tyn	teó-þe	—	—
endlufon	endlyf-te	—	—
twelf	twelf-te	—	—
þreo-tyne	þry-tteóðe	—	—
feówer-tyne	feówer-teóðe	—	—
twentig	twentig-oðe	—	—
þry-ttig	þryttig-oðe	—	—

(22.) CANONS OF ARTICULATION.

There is a tendency in all languages to an immutation of words by syncope, aphæresis, and apocope of vowels and consonants, and crasis of vowels; and thence we have new forms of innumerable English words differing more or less from their older ones in Anglo-Saxon.

Outgoing of Vowels.

An unaccented vowel between two articulate sounds has a tendency to go out.

A.-Sax.	Bærn*de	for	bærnode.
	Hæf*de	—	hæfode.
	Gód*re	—	gódere.
English.	Word*s	for A.-Sax.	wordes.
Latin.	Lib*ri	for	liberi.
	Æg*ri	—	ægeri.
	Fer*s, fer*t	—	feris, ferit.
Greek.	Μήτ*ρος	—	μήτερος.
French.	Voilà c*t homme	—	voilà cet homme.

Hindoostanee. Nouns of the form *jugha,* which in the plural becomes *jugh*én* instead of *jughaén.*

Crasis of Vowels.

A.-Saxon.	Nán (none)	from	ne án (not one).
English.	Friend (frend)	from A.-Sax.	freónd.

Outgoing of Consonants.

Anglo-Saxon.	*English.*
Twegen, twe*en	twain, twin.
Ænig, æni*	any.
Nigon, ni*on	nine
Nán-wiht, ná*-wiht, ná*w*t	naught.
Twentig, twenti*	twenty.

(23.) *Kinds of Letters.*

1. Lip-mutes.	2. Lip-and-nose open consonants.	3. Lip and teeth open consonants.
b p	m mp	v f
4. Tongue and palate mutes.	**5. Tongue, palate, and nose letters.**	**6. Tongue and teeth letters.**
d t	n ng	ð þ
7. Tongue, palate, and mouth close letters.	**8. Tongue, palate, and mouth open letters.**	**9. Tongue and throat mutes.**
g *soft*, ch *in chin*	z, l, (r French) s j French, sh	g k, q, c, x.

(24.) A smooth (1)[a] before an aspirate ð (6) tends to become *f*.

A.-Saxon. Habbað hæb*ð[22] hæfð.
Greek. Τυπθῆναι τυφθῆναι.

[a] These figures refer to the like numbers in the table of Art. 23.

(25.) When a smooth (4) follows a rough (9) it becomes rough.

English. Bak*d, bak*t; prick*d, prick*t.

(26.) When a smooth (9) follows a rough (4) it tends to become rough, or to become an aspirate, or go out.

Latin. Lego, leg-tus ago, ag-tum reg-o, reg-tum.
lec-tus ac-tum rec-tum.
Greek. Λελεγ-ται, Λελεκ-ται.
Latin. Hoc-die fulc-io, fulc-tum pasc-o, pasc-tum.
Ho*-die ful*tum pas*tum.

Some that had not gone out in the time of the Latin writers are gone out now in Italian.

Latin. Ac-tum fac-tum junc-tum lec-tum rec-tum.
Ital. A*tto fa*tto giun*to le*tto re*tto.
English. Bright fight light right sight.
Brī*t fī*t lī*t rī*t sī*t.
A.-Sax. Pricc-an pric-ode pric*de[22] pric*te[25] prihte.
Séc-an sóc-ode sóc*de[22] sóc*te[25] sóhte.

(27.) In Anglo-Saxon, when ð at the end of the verb of the 3d person is made by syncope ([22]) of the *a* to follow immediately *d* or *t*, it goes out, leaving *d* roughened into *t*.

He stendað	he stend*ð[22]	he stent*.
He ẏtað	he ẏt*ð[22]	he yt*.
He scytað	he scyt*ð[22]	he scyt*.
He rídað	he ríd*ð[22]	he rít*.

D sometimes becomes ð, as udde uððe, and ð sometimes becomes *d*, as cwæðe cwæde.

(28.) ð or *d* after *s* sometimes becomes *t*.
Hreós-an, to rush; *p. t.* hrys*ð[22] hrys*t.
S sometimes appears between *r* and *d*.
Dor*de, dared or durst; dor-s-de dorste.

(29.) A smooth (4) with a rough (4) tends to become rough, or to become *s*.

Latin, ad-tendo	ad-tineo	ad-tribuo	ad-tuli.
at-tendo	at-tineo	at-tribuo	at-tuli.
ard-eo	ard-tum	ar-s-um.	
cad-o	cad-tum	ca-s-um.	
ced-o	ced-tum	ce-ss-um.	
divid-o	divid-tum	divi-s-um.	
ed-o	ed-tum	e-s-um.	

Latin,	flect-o	flect-tum	flec-s-um.
	mitt-o	mitt-tum	mi-ss-um.
	nect-o	nect-tum	nec-s-um.
	quat-io	quat-tum	qua-ss-um.
	sed-eo	sed-tum	se-ss-um.
	tend-o	tend-tum	ten-s-um.
	vert-o	vert-tum	ver-s-um.
Greek,	πέφραδται,		πέφρασται.
	ἐπείθθην,		ἐπεισθην.

This tendency of *t* or ϑ to become *s* is found in French, in which *action, attention, nation, position,* and others of like ending, are pronounced *acsion, attension, nasion, posision,* &c. In English also, *th,* the ending of verbs in the 3d person singular, has given way to *s;* as *baketh, bakes; maketh, makes; singeth, sings,* &c. and the

English,	what	eat	water	street	out; are in
German,	was	ess-en	wasser	strasse	aus.

(30.) *N* (5) before *d* (4) or *n* (5) before (8) *s, z, l, r,* or before *g* (9), tends to go out, or to part itself from its successor by some other articulation.

Latin,	scind-o	find-o	fund-o	tund-o.
	sci*di	fi*di	fu*di	tutu*di.

In Greek *ν* never stands before *σ;* as, τιτᾱ*σι, δαίμο*σι, for τιτανσι, δαίμονσι. So it is evident that the *α* of πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, was originally followed by an *ν,* which has gone out before *σ;* as Thiersch shows that the participles τύπτων, τύπτουσα, τύπτον, were

originally *τύπτο-ον, τύπτο-ντσα, τύπτο-ν,* and the irregular shapes of many Greek verbs come from the same principle.

Αὐξάν-ω, βλαστάν-ω, λαγχαν-ω, μανθάν-ω, φθαν-ω, are in the future tense.

*Αὐξή*σω, βλαστή*σω, λή́ξομαι, λή*χσομαι, μα*θή*-σομαι, φθά*σω,* &c.

In Anglo-Saxon *n* goes out before *d* in strong or mixed verbs.

Standan, to stand; *p. t.* (regular form) Ic stond, (actual form) Ic stó*d.

Cunn-an, to know; *p. t.* (regular form) Ic cunn*de, (actual form) Ic cú*de.

So in Icelandic we find Drecka for drink.
Stack — stang.
Sprack — sprang.

(31.) ð or þ (6) before *d* (4) often becomes *d*.

(32.) (3) *v* or *f* before (4) *d* or *t* tends to go out.

Latin.	Cav-eo	cav-tum	cau*tum.
	Fov-eo	fov-tum	fo*tum.
	Mov-eo	mov-tum	mo*tum.
	Solv-o	solv-tum	solu*tum.

A.-Saxon. Hæfde hæ*de; our *had.*

(33.) *S* (8) before *n* (5) tends to go out, or to part itself from its successor by a vowel, or in Anglo-Saxon to become *r*.

Latin. Audi*n' tu illum? Sati*n' sanus es?
Sci*n' quid ego volebam? Ai*n'? Pergi*n'?

A.-Saxon. Céos-an, to choose; *participle,* ge-cór-en.

Verbs are Strong, Weak, or Mixed.

(34.) Strong verbs make their past-tense form by a change of vowel in the root.

(35.) Weak verbs make their past-tense form by an addition of an articulation to the root.

(36.) Mixed verbs make their past-tense form by both a change of vowel in the root and an addition of an articulation to it.

STRONG AND WEAK VERBS.

Present Tense.

Ic bærn-e	we bærn-að.
Þú bærn-(a)st	ge bærn-að.
Þe bærn-(a)ð	hí bærn-að.

Past Tense.

Weak.	*Strong.*	*Weak.*	*Strong.*
Ic bærn-(o)de	-*	we bærn-(o)don	-on.
Đú bærn-(o)dest	-e	ge bærn-(o)don	-on.
He bærn-(o)de	-*	hí bærn-(o)don	-on.

Subjunctive Mood.

Ic bærn-e	we bærn-on.
Đu bærn-e	ge bærn-on.
He bærn-e	hí bærn-on.

TABLE

OF

ANGLO-SAXON STRONG AND MIXED VERBS. (34, 35.)

(38.) FIRST CLASS.

With a close vowel in the present tense becoming a more open one in the past tense.

Present Tense.	*Third Person Singular.*	*Past Tense.*	*Perfect Participle.*
Abíd-an (abide)	a-bíde$\eth$	a-bád	a-bid-en.
Acwenc-an (quench)		acwanc	acwenced, acwenc*d / acwenct[25], acwent[26].
Arís-an (arise)	aríst	a-rás	aris-en.
Aspan-an (*vide* Span-an)			
Aþring-an (*vide* Đring-an)			
Aþwe-an (*vide* Đwe-an)			
Bac-an (bake)	bæc*$\eth$ [22]	bóc	bac-en
Befrin-an (*vide* Frin-an)			
Belg-an (to be angry)	bylg*$\eth$ [22]	bealg	gebolg-en.
Belúcan (belock)	belyc*d	beleac	belocen.
Beorg-an (hide, protect)	byrg*$\eth$ [22]	bearh[26] *Germ. Ic barg*	borg-en.

Bér-an (bear)	byr*ð [22]	bær	bór-en.
Berst-an (burst)	byrst [27]	bærst *Germ. Ic brast*	borst-en.
Be-swíc-an (deceive)	be-swí*ð [26]	be-swác	be-swic-en.
Bidd-an (bid)	bit [27]	bæd *Icel.* bað	beden.
Bind-an (bind)	bint [27]	band	gebund-en.
Bít-an (bite)	bít [27]	bát	
Bréc-an (break)		bræc	gebróc-en.
Bréd-an (braid)	brit [27]	bræd	bród-en.
Byrn-an (burn)	byrn*ð [22]	barn	geburn-en.
Climb-an (climb)	climb*ð [22]	clomm	clumb-en.
Cnáw-an (know)	cnæw*ð [22]	cnéaw	cnáw-en.
Cwéð-an (say)	cwyðest cwy*st [22] cwyð*	cwæð	gecwed-en.
Delf-an (delve)	dylf*ð [22]	dealf	dolf-en.
Dríf-an (drive)	dríf*ð [22]	dráf	gedríf-en.
Drinc-an (drink)	drinc*ð [22]	dranc	drunc-en.
Ét-an (eat)	yt [27]	æt	ét-en.
Far-an (go)	fær*ð [22]	fór	far-en.
Feald-an (fold)	fylt* [27]	feold	fald-en.
Feall-an (fall)	fyl*ð [22]	feoll	feall-en.

TABLE

OF

ANGLO-SAXON STRONG AND MIXED VERBS. (34, 35.)

(38.) FIRST CLASS.

With a close vowel in the present tense becoming a more open one in the past tense.

Present Tense.	*Third Person Singular.*	*Past Tense.*	*Perfect Participle.*
Abíd-an (abide)	a-bíde$\eth$	a-bád	a-bid-en.
Acwenc-an (quench)		acwanc	acwenced, acwenc*d / acwenct[25], acwent[26].
Arís-an (arise)	arís t	a-rás	aris-en.
Aspan-an (*vide* Span-an)			
Aþring-an (*vide* Đring-an)			
Aþwe-an (*vide* Đwe-an)			
Bac-an (bake)	bæc*$\eth$ [22]	bóc	bac-en
Befrin-an (*vide* Frin-an)			
Belg-an (to be angry)	bylg*$\eth$ [22]	bealg	gebolg-en.
Belúcan (belock)	belyc*d	beleac	belocen.
Beorg-an (hide, protect)	byrg*$\eth$ [22]	bearh[26] *Germ. Ic barg*	borg-en.

Bér-an (bear)	byr*ð [22]	bær	bór-en.
Berst-an (burst)	byrst [27]	bærst *Germ. Ic brast*	borst-en.
Be-swíc-an (deceive)	be-swí*ð [26]	be-swác	be-swic-en.
Bidd-an (bid)	bit [27]	bæd *Icel.* bað	beden.
Bind-an (bind)	bint [27]	band	gebund-en.
Bít-an (bite)	bít [27]	bát	
Bréc-an (break)		bræc	gebróc-en.
Bréd-an (braid)	brit [27]	bræd	bród-en.
Byrn-an (burn)	byrn*ð [22]	barn	geburn-en.
Climb-an (climb)	climb*ð [22]	clomm	clumb-en.
Cnáw-an (know)	cnæw*ð [22]	cnéaw	cnáw-en.
Cwéð-an (say)	cwyðest cwy*st [22] cwyð*	cwæð	gecwed-en.
Delf-an (delve)	dylf*ð [22]	dealf	dolf-en.
Dríf-an (drive)	drif*ð [22]	dráf	gedríf-en.
Drinc-an (drink)	drinc*ð [22]	dranc	drunc-en.
Ét-an (eat)	yt [27]	æt	ét-en.
Far-an (go)	fær*ð [22]	fór	far-en.
Feald-an (fold)	fylt* [27]	feold	fald-en.
Feall-an (fall)	fyl*ð [22]	feoll	feall-en.

Present Tense.	*Third Person Singular.*	*Past Tense.*	*Perfect Participle.*
Fengan (*vide* Fón) *cl.* 3			
Find-an (find)	fint [27]	fand	gefund-en.
Fléog-an (fly)	flyh*ð [22]	fleáh [26]	flog-en.
Forgit-an (forget)	forgit [27]	forgeat	forgitt-en.
Frin-an (ask)	frin*ð [22]	fran	gefrun-en.
Gal-an (sing)	gæl*ð [22]	gól	gal-en.
Geld-an (pay)	gylt [27]	geald *Germ. Ic galt*	gold-en.
Geot-an (pour)	gyt [27]	geát	got-en.
Ge-se-an (se-on) (see)	gesih*ð [22]	seáh	gesaw-en.
Ge-swing-an (scourge)	ge-swing*ð [22]	swang	swung-en.
Gif-an (give)	gif*ð [22]	geaf	gif-en.
Glíd-an (glide)	glít [27]	glád	glíd-en.
Graf-an (dig)	græf*ð [22]	gróf	gráfen.
Grind-an (grind)	grint [27]	grand	grund-en.
Gríp-an (gripe)	gríp*ð [22]	gráp	gríp-en.
Grów-an (grow)	grew*ð [22]	greów	grów-en.
Gyld-an (*vide* Geld-an)			
Heald-an (hold)	hylt [27]	heold	heald-an
Hebb-an (heave)	hef*ð [24]	hóf	haf-en.

Heaw-an (hew)		heow	heow-en.
Help-an (help)	hylp*ð [22]	healp	holp-en.
Hlád-an (load)	hlæt [27]	hlód	hlæd-en.
Hleáp-an (leap)	hlyp*ð [22]	hleop	hleáp-en.
Hlih-an (laugh)	hlih*ð [22]	hlóh	ge-hlóg-en.
Hnig-an (bow)	hníh*ð [26]	hnáh [26]	hnig-en.
Lés-an (gather)	lis*ð, list [27]	læs *Icel.* las	les-en.
Licg-an (*Icel.* ligg)	lí*ð [26]	læg	leg-en.
Líð-an (sail)		láð	ge-lid-en.
Melt-an (melt)	mylt [27]	mealt	molt-en.
Míg-an (water)	mig*ð, míhð [26]	mag, máh [26]	mig-en.
Mið-an (lurk)		mað	mið-en.
Nim-an (take)	nim*ð [22]	nám	num-en.
On-ginn-an (begin)	on-gin*ð [22]	on-gan	on-gunn-en.
On-git-an (get)	on-git [27]	on-geat	on-git-en.
On-gyld-an (*vide* Gyld-an)			
On-leg-an (mate)		on-leág, on-leáh [26]	

Present Tense.	*Third Person Singular.*	*Past Tense.*	*Perfect Participle.*
Ríd-an (ride)	rít [27]	rád	ríd-en.
Scac-an, Sceac-an (shake)	scæc*ð [22]	scóc, sceóc	ge-scac-en.
Sceád-an (separate)	scy*ð [22]	sceód	sceád-en.
Sceap-an (shape)		sceóp	sceap-en.
Scér-an, Scír-an (shear)	scyr*ð [22]	scear	scór-en.
Scín-an (shine)	scín*ð [22]	scán	ge-scin-en.
Scrif-an (schrive)		scraf	ge-scrif-en.
Scrið-an (stray)		scrað	
Scypp-an (shape)	scyp*ð [22]	scóp	
Síg-an (fall away)	sig*ð, sih*ð [26]	sag, sáh [26]	seg-en.
Sinc-an (sink)		sanc	sunc-en.
Sing-an (sing)	sing*ð [22]	sang	sung-en.
Sitt-an (sit)	sitt [27]	sæt	set-en.
Slag-an, Sleag-an, Slea*an, Sleán (strike)	slyg*ð, slyh*ð [26]	slóg, slóh [26]	sleg-en.
Slít-an (slit)	slít [27]	slát	slit-en.
Smít-an (smite)	smit [27]	smát	smit-en.
Sníð-an (cut)		snáð	snid-en.

Span-an (entice)	spæn*ð [22]	spón	span-en.
Spinn-an (spin)	spin*ð [22]	span	spann-en.
Spíw-an (spew)	spíw*ð [22]	spáw	spiw-en.
Sprec-an / Spec-an (speak)	spric*ð [22] / spic*ð [22]	spræc / spæc	ge-sprec-en. / spec-en.
Stél-an (steal)	styl*ð [22]	stæl *Icel.* stal	stól-en.
Stepp-an (step)	step*ð [22]	stóp	ge-stept.
Spring-an (spring)	spring*ð [22]	sprang	sprung-en.
Stíg-an (climb)	stíh*ð [26]	stag, stáh [26] *Icel.* steig	stig-en.
Stinc-an (stink)	stinc*ð [22]	stanc	stunc-en.
Sting-an (sting)	sting*ð [22]	stæng	stung-en.
Swáp-an (sweep)	swæp*ð [22]	sweop	swap-en.
Swelt-an / Swylt-an (die)	swylt [27]	swealt	swolt-en.
Swef-an (sleep)	swelf*ð [22]	swæf	swef-en.
Swelg-an (swallow)	swylg*ð [22]	swealg, swealh [26]	swolg-en.
Swell-an (swell)	swyl*ð [22]	sweoll *Icel.* svall	swollen.
Sweri-an (swear)	swer*ð [22]	swór	swór-en.
Swíc-an (deceive)		swác	swic-en.
Swimm-an (swim)	swim*ð [22]	swamm	swamm-en.
Swinc-an (toil)	swinc*ð [22]	swanc	swunc-en.
Swind-an (languish)		swand	swund-en.

Present Tense.	*Third Person Singular.*	*Past Tense.*	*Perfect Participle.*
Đersc-an (thresh)	þyrsc*ð [22]	þærsc	þorsc-en.
Đring-an (press)		þrang	ge-þrung-en.
Đwe-an (wash)	þwih*ð [22]	þwoh	þweg-en.
Wacs-an (wash)		wocs	ge-wæsc-en.
Wád-an (wade)		wód	wæd-en.
Wæc-an (wake)		wóc	wæc-ed, wæcned.
Weax-an (wax)	wẏx*ð [22]	weóx	weaxen.
Wealc-an (roll)		weolc	
Weald-an (rule)	weald, wealt, welt, wylt [27]	weold *Icel.* vall	ge-weald-en.
Weall-an (boil)	wyl*ð [22]	weol	ge-weall-en.
Wép-an (weep)	wép*ð [22]	weóp	wép-en.
Wind-an (wind)	wint [27]	wand	wund-en.
Winn-an (win)	win*ð [22]	wan, won	wunn-en.
Wít-an (know)		wát	ge-wít-en.
Wréc-an (wreak)	wric*ð [22]	wræc	wrec-en.
Wrít-an (write)	wrít [27]	wrát	wrít-en.
Wriðan (writhe)	wri*ð	wráð	wrið-en.
Yrn-an (run)	yrn*ð	arn	ge-urn-en.

(39.) SECOND CLASS.

With a more open vowel in the present tense becoming a closer one in the past tense.

Present Tense.	*Third Person Singular.*	*Past Tense.*	*Perfect Participle.*
A-dreog-an (bear) -dreoh-an [26]	}	a-dreag, a-dreah [26]	a-drog-en.
Beod-an (bid)		beád, bád	bod-en.
Beorg-an (protect)	byrg*ð [22]	bearh [26]	borg-en.
Blot-an (immolate)	blet [27]	bleot	blot-en.
Brúc-an (use)	bryc*ð [22]	breác	ge-bróc-en.
Búg-an (bend)	byġ*ð, bẏh*ð [26]	beag, beáh [26]	bóg-en.
Ceorf-an (cut)	cyrf*ð [22]	cearf	a-corf-en.
Ceós-an (choose)	cẏst [22]	ceás	ge-cór-en [33].
Ceów-an (chew)	cy'w*ð [22]	ceáw	cow-en.
Cnáw-an (know)	cnæw*ð [22]	cneow	cnáw-en.
Craw-an (crow)	cræw*ð [22]	creow	cráw-en.
Creóp-an (creep)	crẏp*ð [22]	creáp	cróp-en.
Cum-an (come)	cym*ð [22]	com *Icel.* qvam, *Goth.* quam	cum-en.
Dreog-an (do)	dryg*ð, dry*ð [26]	dreag, dreah [26]	drog-en.

Present Tense.	*Third Person Singular.*	*Past Tense.*	*Perfect Participle.*
Far-an (go)	fær*ð [22]	fór	far-en.
Feoht-an (fight)	fyht [27]	feaht	foht-en.
Fleog-an (fly)	flyg*ð, flỳh*ð [26]	fleag, *Icel.* flaug fleáh [26]	flóg-en.
For-leós-an (lose)	for-lys*ð, forlyst [27]	forleas	for-lur-en.
Ge-búg-an (bend)	gebug*ð, gebyh*ð [26]	ge-beag, ge-beáh [26]	ge-bóg-en.
Ge-limp-an (happen)		ge-lamp	ge-lump-en.
Geot-an (pour)	gyt [27]	geát	ge-got-en.
Hát-an (call)	hæt [27]	hét	hát-en.
Heaw-an (hew)		heow	heaw-en.
Hleáp-an (leap)	hlyp*ð [22]	hleóp	ge-hleáp-en.
Hleót-an (cast lots)	hlyt [27]	hleát	hleot-en.
Hón (hang)	héh*ð [26]	heng	hang-en.
Hreós-an (rush)	hryst [28]	hreás	ge-hror-en [33].
Hreow-an (rue)	hryw*ð [22]	hreáw	hrow-en.
Hweorf-an (cast)	hwyrf*ð [22]	hwearf	hworf-en.
Lecg-an (lay)	lig*ð, lih*ð [26]	læg	leg-en.
Leog-an (lie)	lỳh*ð [22]	leag, leáh [26]	log-en.
Leós-an (*vide* For-leós-an).			
Lút-an (incline)	lỳt [27]	leát	lót-en.

Mag-an (be able)	mæg	migode, mig*de[22] micte[25] mihte[26] *Eng.* might, *Ger.* mochte, *Icel.* mátte, *Goth.* mahta.	
Murn-an (mourn)	myrn*ð [22]	mearn	morn-en.
Reóc-an (reek)	ryc*ð [22]	reác	ge-róc-en.
Sáw-an (sow)	sæw*ð	seow	sáw-en.
Sceof-an (shove)	scyf*ð	sceáf	scof-en.
Sceót-an (shoot)	scyt [27]	sceat	scot-en.
Seón (see)	sih*ð [22]	seáh	ge-seaw-en.
Spów-an (thrive)		speow	
Spurn-an (spurn)	spyrn*ð [22]	spearn	sporn-en.
Steorf-an (starve, die)	styrf*ð [22]	stærf	storf-en.
Súc-an (suck)	syc*ð [22]	seác	soc-en.
Teog-an / Teón [26] (draw)	tyg*ð, ty*ð [26]	teag, *Germ.* zog teáh [26]	tog-en.
Þeón / Þeog-an (thrive)	ge-þhy*ð [22]	þeáh	ge-þog-en.
Þersc-an (thresh)	þyrsc*ð [22]	þærsc	þorscen.
Weorp-an (cast)	wyrp*ð [22]	wearp *Icel.* varp, *Goth.* warp	worp-en.

THIRD CLASS.

Mixed and Irregular Verbs.

NOTE.—These verbs seem to have been originally mixed verbs ([36]), and their past-tense forms, which at first sight would seem very unconsequential from their roots, must have grown out of several consequential immutations. The sequential forms of transition are given in small type, with the numbers of the canons of articulation to which they are owing, and often with analogous forms which are actually found in other Teutonic languages, and which, therefore, almost establish their former actual existence. They account for many of the so-taken irregularities of some of the English strong verbs.

Æg-an Ag-an } (own)	ag-ode	ag*de [22]	ah-de [26]	{ *Icel.* áhte [25] *Icel.* átti }	aht [22].
Awécan (awake)	awéc-ode	awéc*de [22]	awécte [25]	awéhte [26].	
Bepæc-an (deceive)	bepæc-ode	bepæc*de [22]	bepæc*te [25]	bepæhte [26].	
Bræd-an (make broad)	bræd-ode	bræd*de [22]	brædde	bræd.	
Bring-an (bring)	brong-ode	{ brong*ᵭe [22] bro*g*ᵭe [30] } *Ger.* brachte	broc*te [25]	bro*te [26]	brót [22].
Bycge-an (buy)	bocg-ode	bocg*de [22]	boc-de [22]	boc-te [25]	bohte [26].
Cunn-an (know, be able)	cun-ode	{ *Germ.* cun*de [22] kannte }	cú-de [30]	cúðe [27].	
Cwæðan (say)	cwæð-ode	cwæð*ᵭe [22]	cwæðe or	cwæðe [27]	
Cyþ-an (tell)	cyþ-ode	cyþ*de [22]	cydde [27]		

Dearr-an, or Dyrr-an (dare)		dor-ode	dor*de [22]	dorste [25]	dorste [28]	
Dón, Doan, or Dyan (do)		dy-ode	dy*de [22]	dyd [22]	did.	
M. Goth. Tauy-an	*Goth.*	ga-tawida				
Drec-an (vex)		droc-ode	droc*de [22]	droc-te [25]	drohte [26]	droht [22].
Edlæc-an (repeat)		edlæc-ode	edlæc*de [22]	edlæc-te [25]	edlæhte [26]	edlæht [22].
Fón, Fang-an (take)	*pr. t.*	fong (take)	fo*g [30]	foh [26]	*p. t.* feng.	
Icel. Fa, *Goth.* Fahan, *Germ.* Fangen	*Icel.*	fengom (we took)	*Icel.* feck		*Icel.* fuk.	
Gang-an, or Gán (go)	*Sco.*	gang-ode	ga*g-ode [30]	eaode [22]	eode	*pp.* gang-en
	Sco.	ganged	ga*ode [26]			ga*en, gán.
	Goth.	gangida	*Icel.* geck			
Gelæc-an (catch)		gelæc-ode	gelæc*de [22]	gelæc-te [25]	gelæhte [26]	gelæht [22].
Gemett-an		gemet-ode	gemet*de [22]	gemet-te [25]		gemette.
Gewæc-an (vex)		gewæc-ode	gewæc*de [22]	gewæcte [25]	gewæhte [26].	
I'can (increase)		íc-ode	íc*de [22]	íct e [25]	íhte [26].	

A DELECTUS.

1. God gesceóp heofonan and eorþan.

2. Godes willa is weorc. and he næfre werig by'ð.

3. Gód and y'fel beóþ simle gewinnan.

4. Dóð wel þám þe eów y'fel dóð.

5. Beó ðæt ðú eart.

6. Đa riht æþelo by'ð on þám móde.

7. Se wisdóm is betera þonne ealle þæs líchoman cræftas.

8. Þæs líchoman fægĕr and his streon magon beón afeorred mid þreora daga fefre.

9. Se-þe his cræft forlæt. he by'ð forlæten fram þám cræfte.

10. Stæf-cræft is seó cæg þe þára boca andgyt unlycð.

11. Se yrðling sylð ús hláf and drinc.

12. A'n þára gesceafta is eorþe. óþer wæter. Þrydde lyft. feórþe fỳr.

13. Seó lyft by'ð geslagen mid þære clypunge. and gewyrð tó stemn.

14. Seó lyft þonne heo astyred is by'ð wind.

15. Seó lyft is swa heah swa-swa þa heofonlícan wolcnu, and eac ealswa brád swa-swa þære eorðan brádnes. on þære fleað fugelas. ac heora fiðeru ne mihton ná-hwiðer hí abéran gyf hí ne abære seó lyft.

16. Hægel cymð of þám rén-dropum. þonne hí beóð ge-frórene up on þære lyfte. and swa syððan feallað.

17. Snaw cymð of þám þynnum wætan, þe by'ð up-a-tógen mid þære lyfte. and by'ð ge-fróren.

18. Þuner by'ð hlúd for þære lyfte brádnesse, and fræcenfull for þæs fýres sceótungum.

19. Of þære sæ cymð þæt wæter on þa eorðan. cymð þonne up æt þám æwælme. færð þonne tó bróce. þonne tó eá. þonne andlang eá oð þæt hit færð æft tó sæ.

20. Eorðtilð me þincð heoldan ealdordóm betweox woruld cræftas. forþám se yrðling ús ealle fet.

21. Sumera wýrta oððe sumes wudá eard by'ð on dúnum. sumera on merscum. sumera on mórum. sumera on cludum. sumera on sandum.

22. Þæt æreste gim-cyn is þæt blác and gréne, bute tógædere gemængede, *geaspis* háten. O'ðer is *sapphyrus*, se is sunan gelíc, and on hím standað swilce gildene steorran. *Smaragdus* is swiðe gréne. *Sardonyx* is blóde lícost.

23. Þa fugelas ðe on flódum wúniað syndon floxfote, be Godes foresceawunge, þæt hí swimman magon and sécan hím fódan:—Sume beóð lang-sweorede, swa-swa swanas and ylfetan, þæt hí aræcan hím magon méte

be þám grúnde:—And þa-þe be flæsce lýbbað syndon clýferfote and scearpe gebilode. þæt hí bítan magon. and swyftran on flihte. þæt hí gelimplíce beón tó heora lífes tilungum.

24. Man mæg þa ylpas ðenian tó wige mid cræfte. swa þæt men weorcað wighús hím on uppan. and of þám feohtað on heora fyrdinge.

25. On lecten tíde, leaf up-spryttað. and se hæta sumer gearwað sæd and blæda. and hærfest ripan reccað.

26. Sicilia þæt igland is þreo-sceate, and on ælce sceatan ende syndon beorgas.

27. On Bryten-lande is sum fenn unmétre mycelnesse, þæt onginnað fram Granta* eá. náht feor fram þære ceastre, þy ylcan nama is nemned Granta-ceaster.†

28. On Ægipta-lande ne cymð næfre nán winter ne rén-scuras. Æfter heora geripe gæð seó eá up Nilus, and ófer-fled eall þæt Ægiptisce land. and hit þonne mid þám flóde ge-dynged wyrð. and hí habbað þurh þæt cornes swa feóla swa hí mæst récað.

29. Þæt ðe seolfum mislícað, ne do ðú óðrum mannum þæt. and gyf ðú hwílum yrsie. ne læt ðú þæt yrre licgan on ðínre heortan ófer sunnan setlunge.

30. Þa munucas, geara, leornodon heora sealmas, and canticas, and ymnas, and gebedu, æfter cyriclícre endebyrdnesse.

* The river Granta or Cam.

† Grantchester, near Cambridge.

31. Þa anceras, geara, on wæstenum and on sundersettlum wilnodon, and heora líf leofodon.

32. Moyses and Helias fæston. and swylce eác se Hæland ealles middaneardes fæste on wástene.

33. Moyses lædde Israele folc fram Ægyptum ófer þóne Readan sæ.

34. Paulus wæs ær ehtere þære halgan cyrcan; and mid þám þe he tó Damascum ferde, he wæs of þám þystrum gedwolum ungeleafnesse abróden mid þám swege heofonlícre stemne.

35. Weorðigað eádmódnes, and hýrsumnes, geþyld, and þolemódnes, and forhæfednes.

36. Ne forseóh ðú náhtes-hwon ða lytlan gyltas on ðe, þe-læs ðe ða læssan ðe gelædon tó máran.

37. Of þisum líchoman sceal beón se gast alæded. forþóne þæt gedafenað þæt se gast beó gegearwed, þæt he mæg Gode folgian.

38. A'n þára gecynda þære sawle is þæt heo by'ð wilnigende, óþer þæt heo by'ð yrsiende, þridde þæt heo by'ð gesceádwís.

39. Ðære sawle gód is wærscipe, and gemétegung, and geþyld, and rihtwísnes, and wísdóm.

40. Ðære sawle miht is, þæt heo módinesse mycelum onscúnie, and ealle leasunga. and lufie eádmódnesse, and sóðfæstnesse symle folgie. and þæt heo seolf þæs líchoman lustas underþeode þæs módes gesceáde. þæt þæt gesceád beó wýldre ðonne seo y'fele gewilnung.

41. Đonne ge gehy´ron cyrcean bellan. gáð þeawlíce intó cyrcean. and biddað for eówrum synnum.

42. U´re fæder and modor swuncon for ús hwílum. and híra geswinc ófer ús wæs Godes foresceawung. þæt hí ús afeddon, be his fadunge.·. Nú sceolon we hí lufian be Godes seolfes láre. ac swa ðeah swiðor we sceolon lufian God, þe úre mægas gesceóp, and ús tó mannum of hím. and he dæghwámlíce ús déð úre neóde.

43. Rícu beóð onwende and ofánumene. and hit á tó þám ende efesteð. and se ríca and se heana, se gelæreda and se ungelæreda, and geong and eald, ealle hí gelíce se stranga deað forgrípeð and nymð.

44. Ne forseóh ðú ceorliscne man þe by´ð mid weorðfullum þeawum gefrætwod.

45. Mid gódum mannum nis náðer ne góld ne seolfer wið gódes mannes freóndscipe wiðméten.

46. Hoga þæt ðú þæt weorc mæge weorðlíce ge-endian þe ðú þencest tó geweorcanne. þe-læs þe ðú óðerum weorðe eft tó glige. gyf þín angin ne becymð tó gódre ge-endunge.

47. Begym þú þæt þú þa fremdan ne tæle, þe-læs þú fram óðrum æft swa fremed getæled síg.

48. Ne beó þú idele spellunge folcrícra manna, ne ungelíclíce olæcunge, ne leasliccetunge, begangende.

49. Se góda cnapa is glæd on his ansy´ne, and clæn on his móde, and bilehwít on his þeawum, and líð and gemétfæst on his worde, and geþyldig and eádmód.

He is æfer his yldrum hýrsum, and á seo godcunde lufu on his heortan is byrnende.

50. Seo óferfyll simle fet unþeawas. þa unþeawas habbað óferþearf hreowsunga. and seo hreowsung by'ð ná bútan sorge and bútan nearones.

51. Men wilniað ðurh ungelíce gearnunga cuman tó ánre eádignesse.

52. Ða y'felan by'þ mycle ungesæligran þonne hí magan þurhteón þæt y'fel þæt hí lyste. þonne hí beón þonne hí hit dón ne magon. and þa beóð gesæligran þe mán witað, ðonne þa beon þe hí witað.

53. Ðis eorðe fram eastweardum oð westweardene, and fram súðweardum oð norðweardene, is ealle wið þóne heofon tó métanne swilce án lytle pricu on brádan bræde. and on ðisum lytlum pearroce bugiað swiðe manige ðeoda and mistlíce. and swiðe ungelíce. ægðer ge on spræce ge on ðeawum.

54. Ne by'ð næfre Easter ær se dæg cume ðæt ðæt leoht hæbbe ða þystru óferswiðed. ðæt is, ðæt se dæg beó lengra ðonne seo niht.

55. Sæd-tíma and hærfæst, sumer and winter, cýle and hætu, dæg and niht, ne geswícað næfre.

56. On India-lande wendað heora sceáda on sumera súð-weard, and on wintra norð-weard.

57. On Engla-lande hæf'ð se lengsta dæg seofontyne tída.

58. Cometæ synd ge-hátene þa steorran ðe færlíce and un-ge-wúnelíce æt-eowiað. and synd ge-leomade.

swa þæt hím gæð of se leóma swylce óðer sunnebeam.

59 Seó sunne óferliht ealle óðre steorran mid híre leohte.

60. Seó sunne gæð on dæge búfan þære eorðan, and on nihte under þisse eorðan. and eall swa leoht scínð under þære eorðan on nihtlícre tíde, swa-swa heo on dæge déð búfan úrum heáfodum. On ða healfe þe heo scínð þær by'ð dæg. and on ða healfe þe heo ne scínð þær by'ð niht.

61. Seó sunne is swiðe mycel. ac heo þingð ús swiðe un-brád, for-þám þe heo is swiðe feor fram úrum ge-sihþum.

62. Niht is ge-sett mannum tó reste.

63. Se móna hwíl-tídum, þonne he full by'ð, on þære eorðan sceáde be-yrnð, and fagetað. oððe mid ealle asweartað. for-þám þe he næfð þære sunnan leoht þahwíle þe he þære sceáde ord ófer-yrnð, oð þæt þære sunnan leóman híne eft onlihton.

64. Se móna swa myclum liht swa seó sunne híne gescínþ.·. ðonne heo híne ealne geond-scínþ, ðonne by'ð he eall beorht.·. (Boet. 228.)

65. On þám geare synd ge-tealde twelf monðas and twá and fíftig wucena. þreo hund dæga and fíf and sixtig dæga. and þærtó-eacen six tída. þa maciað æfre ymb þóne feorþan gear þóne dæg and þa niht þe we hatað *bissextum*.

66. Ebrei heoldon heora geares ongin on lectenlícre

emnihte. Ða Greciscan ongunon heora gear æt þám sunn-stéde.

67 Sume tunglu habbað scýrtran hwyrft ðonne sume habbon. swa-swa tunglu habbað þe we hatað wænes-þisla. forþý hí synd swa neah ðám norþende þære eaxe þæs rodores. and sume tunglu habbað lengran ymb-hwyrft þonne sume habbon. and þa lengestne þe ymb þa eaxe middeweardes hweorfað.

68. Se steorra ðe we hatað Ursa ne cymð næfre on þám westdæle. forþám he is swiðe neah þám up-ende þære eaxe.

69. Saturnus se steorra ne cymð þær ær ymb þrittig wintra þær he ær wæs.

70. On Ælfredas dægum ðreo Scottas* comon tó híne on ánum báte bútan ælcum gereðum, of Hibernia. And þonon hí hí bestælon, forðon þe hí woldon for Godes lúfan on ælþeodignesse beón, hí ne rohton hwær. Se bát wæs geworht of þriddan healfe hy'de þe hí on fóron. and hí namon mid hím þæt hí hæfdon tó seofon nihtum mete. and þa comon hí ymb seofon niht tó Lande on Cornwealum...†

Scip-gebróc.

71. Þa wearð mycel hreownes aweht. swa þæt seó sæ cnyste þa heofonlícan tungla. and þæt gewealc þára yða wedde mid þám windum. þær-tó-eacan comon

* Irishmen. The Irish, who are of the same Celtic tribe as the Gael of Scotland, are often called Scoti, Scots, by old writers.

† Cornwall.

east-norðerne windas. and se angrislíca súð-westerna wind hím ongean stód. and þæt scip eall tobærst.

Glig.

72. Ða wearð stilnes and swige ge-worden innan þære healle. and Apollonius his hearpe-nægl genám. and þa hearpe-strengas mid cræfte astyrian ongan. and þære hearpan sweg mid winsumum sange ge-mængde.

---

73. Historia is gerecednes mid þære man awrít and gerecð þa þing and þa dæda þe wæron gedóne on ealdum dágum.

74. Se cempa geara sceat flán, and bær irene helm and irene byrnan.

75. Lacedemonie* hæfdon hím tó latteowe ánne wísne man þeah he healt wære. se wæs háten Agesilaus. and hím tó gylpworde hæfdon, þæt hím léofre wære þæt hí hæfdon healtne cyning þonne healt ríce.

Singular Custom of the Ancient Estonians.

76. And þær is mid Estum† þeaw þonne þær by'ð man deád. Þæt he líð inne unforbærned mid his mægum and freondum ánne monað, gehwílum twegen. and þa cyningas and þa óðre heahþungene men, swa mycel leng swa hí máran spéda habbað, (hwílum healf gear,) þæt hi beóð unforbærned. and licgað búfan eorðan on híra húsum. and ealle þa hwíle þe þæt líc by'ð inne þær sceal beón ge-drync, and pléga, oð þóne dæg hí híne forbærnað.

* Lacedemonians. † The Estonians.

Þonne þy´ ylcan dæg hí híne tó þám áde béran willað, þonne todælað hí his feoh þæt þær tóláfe by´ð æfter þám gedrynce and þám plégan, on fíf oððe syx dælum (hwílum on má) swa-swa þæs feos andefn by´ð.·. Alecgað hit þonne for-hwæga on ánre mile. þonne mæstan dæl fram þám túne. þonne óðerne. þonne þóne þryddan. oð þe hit eall aled by´ð on þære ánre mile. and sceal beón se læsta dæl nýhst þám túne, þe se deáda man on líð.

Þonne sceal beón gesamnede ealle þa men þe swyftoste hors habbað on þám lande; for-hwæga on fíf milum oððe on syx milum fram þám feo.·. Ðonne yrnað hí ealle tóweard þám feo. þonne cymað þe man se þæt swifte hors hæfað tó þám ærestan dæl, and tó þám mæstan. and swa ælc æfter óðrum, oð hit by´ð eall genumen. and se nimð þóne læstan dæl, se nýhst þám túne þæt feoh ge-yrnað. and þonne rídað ælc his weges mid þa feo. and hit móton habban eall. and forþy´ þær beóð þa swyftan hors ungefoge deor.

---

77. Rómeburgh getimbred wearð fram twám gebroðrum, Romulus and Remus.*

78. Romulus gesette ærest manna senatum þæt wæs án hund manna. þeah heora, æfter fyrste, wære þreo hund.

79. Tarquinius ealra þára cyningum ófermódigost wæs. and þa Rómane adráfon ægðer ge þóne cyning, ge his sunu, ge ealle þa þe þære cyne cynnes wæron, of þy´ ríce. Hím þa Rómane, æfter þám, under-latteowas

* B.C. 753.

gesetton, þe hí consulas héton.* Þæt heora ríce heolde, án gear, án man.

80. Þa Rómane Caligulæ† swa láðe wæron, þæt he oft wiscte, þæt ealle Rómane hæfdon ánne sweoran; þæt he híne raðost forceorfan mihte.

Nero.

81. Se unrihtwísa Neron‡ hét æt sumum cýrre forbærnan ealle Rómburh on áne síðe. æfter þære bysene þe geo Trogia burh barn. and æft he hét ofsleán ealle þa wísestan witan Rómana. and ðeah he híne ge-scýrpte mid eallum þám wlitigestum wædum, and mid ælces cynnes gimmum geglengde, he wæs ælcum witum láþ and unweorþ.

Neron wolde hatan his ágenne magistre, and his fosterfæder acwellan. þæs nama wæs Seneca. se wæs uðwita. and ða he ða onfand þæt he deád beón sceolde, ða geceás he hím þóne deaþ and hím man oflet blódes on þám earme, and þa dýde he swa.

---

82. Titus § wæs swa gódes willan, þæt he sæde þæt he forlúre þóne dæg þe he naht on tó góde ge-dy'de.

83. Constantinus‖ hét ærost mannum þæt man cyricean timbrede.

84. (A.D. 596.) Gregorius papa sende tó Brýtene Augustinum mid wel manigum munucum, ða Godes

* B.C. 509. † The Roman emperor, who began to reign, A.D. 37.
‡ Roman emperor, B.C. 54. § Roman emperor, A.D. 79.
‖ Roman emperor in 306.

word Ængel-þeode sceoldon gódspellian. He wæs of æþelre and æwfæstre mægðe accenned. his fæder hét Gordianus, and Felix se æwfæsta papa wæs his fifta fæder. Þe wæs fram cildháde on bóclícum lárum gety'd, and he on þære láre swa gesæliglíce þeáh, þæt on ealre Rómana byrig, næs nán his gelíca geþuht.

85. O'merus wæs Grœcum se sælest sceop, and se Virgilius wæs mid Læden warum sælest.

86. Cicero wæs Rómana heretoga and uþwita.

ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY.

A.D. 46. Claudius Brytene-land gesohte, and þóne máran dæl ðæs ealandes on his geweald onfeng. Ða feng Nero tó ríce æfter Claudie, sóðlíce he forlet Brytene ealand for his uncafscipe.

A.D. 189. Severus ferde mid here on Brytene, and mid gefeohte ge-eode þæs ealandes mycelne dæl: and þa geworhte he weall mid turfum, and brædde weall þæron úfan fram sæ to sæ, Brytwealum tó gebeorge. He rixode seofontyne gear, and ða ge-endode on Eoferwic.

A.D. 381. Her Maximus se Cæsere feng tó ríce. He wæs on Brytene-lande gebóren.

Rómane ricsodon on Brytene feower hund wintra, and hund seofontig wintra.

A.D. 443. Her sendon ófer sæ Brytweallas tó Róme, and heom fultumes bædon wiþ Peohtas; ac hí þær

næfdon nánne; forðám þe hí ferdedon wið Ætilan Huna cyninge. and þá sendon hí tó Anglum, and Angel-cynnes æþelingas þæs ylcan bædon.

A.D. 449. Twegen heretogan, Hengest and Horsa, Wihtgilses suna, fram Wyrtgeorne gelaðode, Brytta cyninge, gesohton Brytene, Bryttum tó fultume. ac hí eft on hí fuhton. Se cyning hét hí feohtan on-gean Peohtas, and hí swa dydon, and sige hæfdon swa-hwærswa hí comon. Hí þá sendon tó Angle and héton heom sendan máre fultum; and þá comon þa men of þry'm mægðum Germanie: of Eald-Seaxum, of Anglum, of Jótum.·. Of Jótum comon Cantware and Wihtware, and þæt cyn on West Seaxum, ðe man nú git hæt Jótena-cyn. Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxan, and Súð-Seaxan, and West-Seaxan. Of Angle comon East-Angle, and Middel Angle, and Mearce, and ealle Norð-Ymbra.

A.D. 455. Hengest and Horsa gefuhton wið Wyrtgeorne þám cyninge. and his broþer man þær ofslóh. and Hengest feng tó ríce, and Æsc his sunu. and æfter þám Hengest and Æsc gefuhton wið Brytas, and genámon unarímedu here-reaf; and þa Wealhas flúgon þa Anglan swa ðær fy'r wære.

A.D. 488. Æsc feng tó ríce, and wæs feower and twentig winter Cantwâra cyning.

A.D. 495. Her cuomon twegen Ealdormen on Brytene, Cerdic, and Cynríc his sunu, mid fíf scipum: and wið Wealum gefuhton. Ðá gefór Cerdic, and þá feng his sunu Cynríc tó þám ríce, and hit heold feower and twentig wintra.

A.D. 519. Cerdic and Cynríc West-Seaxena ríce onfengon. and hí gefuhton wiþ Brýttas, and genámon Wihte þæt ealand.

A.D. 534. Cerdic forðferde, and Cynríc his sunu feng tó ríce, and gefeaht wiþ Brýttas, and ricsode forð 26 wintra. Ða he forðferde, þa feng Ceólwin tó his ríce, and heold seofontyne gear: and he gefeaht wiþ þa Bryttas, and manige túnas and unarímedlícu herereaf and yrf genám. Ðá he gefór, þá feng Ceól tó þám ríce. and æfter þám Ceólwulf his broðer. and he ricsode seofontyne gear. and symle he feaht and won, oððe wiþ Angelcyn, oððe wiþ Wealhas, oððe wiþ Peohtas, oððe wiþ Sceottas.

A.D. 611. Ðá feng Cynegýls Ceólwulfes broðer sunu tó ríce, and hæfde án and þrittig wintra. and he onfeng ærest fulwiht West-Seaxena cyninga.

A.D. 634. Býrinus bodode ærest West-Seaxum fulwiht. He com þiðer be Honorius wordum þæs papan. and he þær wæs bisceop oð his lífes ende.

A.D. 635. Cynegýls wæs gefulwod fram Býrinus on Dorce-ceastre.

A.D. 650. And æfter hím Æðelbýrht of Galwealhum onfeng West-Seaxena bisceopdóm.

A.D. 636. Cwichelm cyning wæs gefulwod on Dorceceastre, and þý ylcan geare he forðferde. and Cénwalh, Cynegýlses sunu, feng tó West-Seaxena ríce, and heold hit seofon and þrittig wintra.

A.D. 645. Cénwalh cyning wæs adrífen of his ríce,

fram Pendan cyninge, forðóne þæt he his sweosteran forlet: and he wæs on East Anglum þreo gear on wræce.

A.D. 646. Cénwalh cyning wæs gefulwod, and he gefeaht wiþ Wealhas.

A.D. 660. Æðelbýrht bisceop gewát fram Cénwalh, and Wíne heold ðóne bisceopdóm þreo gear.

A.D. 672. Her forðferde Cénwalh cyning, and Seaxburh his cwén heold án gear ríce æfter hím.

A.D. 674. Her feng Æscwíne tó ríce on West-Seaxum, and he heold hit twa gear.

A.D. 676. Æscwíne forðferde, and Centwíne, Cynegýlsing, feng tó West-Seaxena ríce.

A.D. 681. Centwíne geflymde Brýtwealhas oð sæ, and rixode nigon gear.

A.D. 686. Múl and Ceadwalla his broþer Cent and Wiht forhergedon. Ceadwalla ongan æfter ríce winnan, and feng tó þám ríce.

A.D. 688. Her fór Ceadwalla cyning tó Róme, and fulwiht onfeng fram þám papan, Sergie; and he syððan ymb seofontyne niht "forðferde under Cristes cláðum. and æfter hím" Ine feng to West-Seaxena ríce. Ine ricsode seofon and þrittig wintra, and he getimbrode þæt mynster æt Glastingabýrig. and syððan gewát tó Rome, and þær wúnode oð his endesdæg.

Centware geþingodon wiþ Ine, and hím ge-sealdon þrittig þúsenda púnda tó freóndscipe, forðóne þe hí Múl his broþer forbærnodon. Ingeld wæs Ines broþer. and heora sweoster wæron Cwénburh and Cúðburh: and seo Cúðburh þæt líf æt Winburnan arærode.

Her feng Æðelheard tó ríce, and heold six-tyne gear.

A.D. 740. Đá feng Cúðræd, his mæg, and heold feower-tyne wintra: and heardlíce he gewon wið Æþelbald, Mearcena cyning, and wið Wealhas.

A.D. 754. Cúðræd forðferde, and Sigebriht his mæg feng tó West-Seaxena ríce, and heold án gear: and Cynewulf benám Sigebriht his mæg his ríces, for unrihtum dædum.

A.D. 754. Cynewulf, ymb 31 winter þæs þe he ríce hæfode, wolde adrífan ánne æðeling se wæs Sigebrihtes broþer. and þá geacsode he þóne cyning, lytel werode, on wífcyððe, on Merantúne.* and he híne þærinne berád. and þóne burh útan be-eóde. and se cyning on þa dúru út-eóde. and þá unheanlíce híne werode, oð he on þóne æðling locode, and þá út-ræsode on híne. and híne myclum gewundode. And hí ealle þá on þóne cyning wæron feohtende, oð þæt hí híne ofslegenne hæfdon. and þá, on þæs wífes gebærum, onfundon þæs cyninges þegnas þa unslitnesse. and þá þiðer urnon. and ráðost híra þá se æþeling gehwylcum feoh and feorh gebeád, and híra nænig hit geþingian nolde. ac hí on híne symle feohtende wæron, oð þæt hí ealle lægon bútan ánum Brýttiscum gisle: and se swiðe gewundod wæs. Đá on morgene gehy'rdon þæt þæs cyninges þegnas þe him beæftan wæron þæt se cyning ofslegen wæs; þá rádon hí þiðer, and þóne æðeling on þære býrig métton. And hí þá þa gátu hím belocene hæfdon, and hí þá þær-tó eódon, and þá gebeád he hím heora ágene dóm feos and landes, gyf

* Merton, Surrey?

hí hím þæs ríces úðon, and hím cýðde þæt heora mægas hím mid wæron. þá þe hím fram noldon. and þá cwædon hí þæt heom nænig mæg leófra nære þonne heora hlaford, and þæt hí næfre his bánan folgian noldon. and hí þá ymb þa gátu feohtende wæron oð þæt hí næfre þóne æþeling ofslógon, and þa men þe hím mid wæron. Cynewulf ricsode 31 wintra, and his líc líð on Wintan-ceastre. and þæs aðelinges æt Acsan-mynstre.

A.D. 784. And þá onfeng Brýtríc West-Seaxena ríces, and he ricsode six-tyne gear: and his líc líð æt Wærham. and on his dægum cwomon ærest scipa Norðmanna of Hereðaland.

A.D. 800. Ecgbriht feng tó ríce, and híne hæfde ær Offa, Mearcena cyning, and Beorhtríc, West-Seaxena cyning, aflymod þreo gear of Angelcynnes lande on Francland ær he cyning wære. and þý fultumode Beorhtríc Offan, þý þe he hæfde his dohter hím tó cwéne. and se Ecgbriht syððan com ageau, and he ricsode 37 wintra, and seofon monað. and feng þá Æðelwulf Ecgbrihting tó ríce. and Ecgbriht, and Beornwulf, Mearcena cyning, gefeahton on Ellendúne, and Ecgbriht sige nám. Ðá sende he Æðelwulf his sunu, and Ealhstán his bisceop, and Wulfheard his Ealdorman of þære fýrde tó Cent mycele werode. and hí Baldræd, þóne cyning, norð ófer Temese adráfon, and Cantware hím tó cýrdon, and Súð-rige, and Súð-Seaxe, and East-Seaxe, and East-Angla cyning. and seo þeod gesohte Ecgbriht cyning hím tó fúðe and tó Múndbóran for Mearcena ege. and he ge-eóde Mearcena ríce, and eall þæt be súðan Humbre

wæs, and he wæs se eahtoða cyning se þe Bret-walda wæs. and ærost wæs Ælle þe þus mycel ríce hæfde. Se æfter wæs Ceawlin, West-Seaxena cyning. Se þrydda wæs Æðelbriht, Cantwâra cyning. Se feorþa wæs Rádwald, East-Engla cyning. Se fífta wæs Eádwíne, Norðan-humbrâ cyning. Se sixta wæs Oswald, þe æfter hím ricsode. Se seofoþa wæs Oswio, Oswaldes broðer. Eahtoþa wæs Ecgbriht.

After Egbert.

Æðelwulf, Ecgbrihting, heold nigon teóðe healf gear. On hís dægum cuomon þa Deniscan on Brýtene. and se cyning and his Ealdormen mid Dorsætum, and mid Sumersætum, and mid Defena-scíre, gefeahton wið hæðene here, geond stowa. and þær wæs mænig man ofslegen on gehwæðere hand.

A.D. 853. Þy' ylcan geare sende Æðelwulf cyning, Ælfred his sunu tó Róme. þá wæs þonne Leo papa on Róme. and he híne tó cyninge gehét, and híne hím tó bisceop-suna genám."

A.D. 854. Æðelwulf ferde tó Róme, and þær wæs twelf monað wúniende. and þá hím hámweard fór, and hím þá Carl, Francena cyning, his dohter geaf, hím tó cwéne. Seo wæs geháten Jeoðete. Æfter þám he tó his leódum com, and hí þær gefægene wæron. and ymb twa gear, þæs þe he on Francum com, he gefór. and his líc líð æt Wintan-ceastre. þá feng Æðelbald his sunu tó ríce, and heold fíf gear. and his líc líð æt Scíre-burnan.

A.D. 860. Þa feng Æðelbriht tó eallum þám ríce

Eádweard cyning gefór on Mearcum, and Ælfweard his sunu swiðe hræðe þæs gefór on Oxena-forde:* and heora líc licgað on Wintan-ceastre. and Æðelstán wæs of Mearcum gecóren tó cyninge. and he feng tó Norðan-hymbra ríce. and ealle þa cyningas þe on þisum ealande wæron, he gewylde: and rixode he feowertyne gear, and tyn wúcan, and forðferde on Gleawe-ceastre.† þá Eádmund Æðeling feng tó ríce. and he hæfde ríce seofoþe healf-gear. and Leófa híne ofstang æt Puclan-cyrcan.‡ and þá æfter hím feng Eádræd Æðeling, his broðer, tó ríce. Eádræd rixode teóþe healf gear. and þá feng Eádwic tó West-Seaxena ríce, Eádmundes sunu cyninges.

A.D. 959. Eádwic forðferde, and Eádgár his broðer feng tó ríce: and he genám Ælfrýðe hím tó cwéne. Heo wæs Ordgáres dohter ealdormanes.

A.D. 978. Her wearð Eádweard cyning ofslégen on æfentíde at Corfes-geate.§ and híne man þá bebyrigde æt Wærham, bútan ælcum cynelícum weorðscipe.

A.D. 980. Ælfere, Eádweardes ealdorman, gesette his líchoman æt Wærham, and geférode híne mid mycelum weorðscipe tó Scæftes-byrig.‖

A.D. 991. Man gerædde þæt man geald ærest gafol Deniscum mannum for þám mycelan brogan þe hí

* Oxena-ford, the ford of oxen. Oxford.

† Gleaw-ceaster [British, *Glo*, bright; Latin, *castra*] Gloucestér.

‡ Puckle-church.

§ Gate of Corfe-castle, Dorset.

‖ Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire.

weorhton be þám sæ-riman, þæt wæs ærest tyn þúsend púnda. þone ræd gerædde ærest Sigeríc arcebisceop.

A.D. 994. Com Swegen (Swain, Swein) tó Brýtene mid feower and hund-nigontigum scipum; and hí weorhton þæt mæste ýfel þe æfer ænig here dón mihte, on bærnete, and hergunge, and on manslihtum: ægðer be þám sæ-riman on East-Seaxum, and on Cent-lande, and on Súð-Seaxum, and on Hamtun-scíre.

Ðá wearð hit swa mycel ege fram þám here, þæt nán man ne mihte ge-þencan ne asmeagan hú man of earde híne adrífan sceolde, oððe his eard wið híne gehealdan. Æt neaxtan næs nán heáfod-man þæt fyrd gaderian wolde; ac ælc fleáh swa he mæst mihte. ne furðan nán scír nolde óðre gelæstan æt neaxtan. Ealle þæs ungesælða ús gelumpon þurh unrædas.

A.D. 1014. Swegen ge-endode his dægas, and se flota þá ealle gecúron Cnut tó cyninge. and Æðelræd gewende ófer sæ tó Ricarde: and wæs þær mid hím oð þóne byre þe Swegen deád wearð. Ðá com he hám tó his ágenre þeode, and he glædlíce fram heom eallum onfangen wæs.

Bégen þa cyningas (Cnut and Eádmund) comon togædere æt Olanige,* and weordon wed-broðru; and hí tohwurfon þá mid þisum sehte. and feng þá Eádmund cyning tó West-Seaxan, and Cnut tó Mearcan and tó þám norðbæle.

Se cyning Eádmund forð-ferde, and wæs býrged mid his ealdan-fæder, Eádgáre, on Glæstinga-býrig:† and Cnut feng tó eall Angel-cynnes ríce.

* Olney. † Glastonbury.

ac hit is eall wéste, bútan on feawum stowum sticce mælum wíciað Finnas,* on huntnaðe on wintra, and on sumera on fiscoðe be þære sæ.

He sæde þæt he æt sumum cyrre wolde fandian hú lang þæt land norð-riht læge. oððe hwæðer ænig man be-norðan þám wéstene búde.

Dá fór he norð-riht be þám lande. let hím ealne weg þæt wéste-land on þæt steorbord,† and þa wíd sæ on bæc-bord ‡ þry' dágas. Þá wæs he swa feor norð swa-swa hwæl-huntan§ fyrrest farað. Þa fór he þá gyt norð-riht swa he mihte on þám óðrum þry'm dágum geseglian. Þá beah þæt land þær easte-riht, oððe seo sæ in on þæt land, he ne wiste hwæðer. bútan he wiste þæt he þær bád westan windas; oððe hwóne norðan. and seglede þanon east be land swa-swa he mihte on feower dágum geseglian. Þá sceolde he bídan rihte norðan windas, forðán þæt land þær beah súðrihte, oððe seo sæ in on þæt land, he ne wiste hwæðer. Þá seglede he þanon súð-rihte be lande swa-swa he mihte on fíf dágum geseglian.

Ðá læg þær án mycel eá‖ up in þæt land. Þá cyrdon hí up in on þa eá for-þám hí ne dorston forð be þære eá seglian for unfriðe. forþám þæt land wæs eall gebúgen on óðre healfe þære eás. ne mette he ær nán gebúgen land syððan he fram his ágenum háme fór, ac hím wæs ealne weg wéste land on þæt steorbord; bútan fisceran, and fúgeleran, and huntan; and þæt wæron ealle Finnas.

* Finns, Finlanders. † Starboard. ‡ Back-board, larboard.
§ Whale-hunters. ‖ The river Dwina, near Archangel.

GLOSSARY.

NOTES.—1 *cl.*, 2 *cl.*, 3 *cl.*, after verbs, mean 1st, 2d, and 3d class of strong verbs; which see.
Figures refer to the foregoing articles of the same number.
The letters after nouns tell the ending of the genitive case, and the gender of the nouns;—as, Bát, es, *m.* 4; Bát; genitive case, Bátes; masculine gender, 4th article.
w. v. mean weak verb.

A′ Always.
A is also an affix of verbs, meaning *on* or *at*, &c.
Such Verbs beginning with *a* as are not found under *A*, will be seen under the initial letter of their roots, as it will appear after throwing away the *a*.
Abéran (Béran).
A-bíd-an (*Goth.* beid-an, *Lat.* pat-ior), 1 *cl.* to abide, endure.
Abrédian, *p.* abræde (brád), to make open, spread.
Ac, but.
Acenn-an (cennan).
Acsanmynster, Axminster.
Acsian, *w. v.* to ask.
Acwell-an (*see* Cwell-an).
A'd, es, *m.* 4, a heap, hill.
Adrífan, 1 *cl.* to drive away.

Æ *f. indecl.* law, God's law.
Æwfæst, æfest, 8, 9 (*Æ* and *fæst*, fast), fast in God's law, pious.
Æft, back, *aft*, afterwards, again.
Æfter, after, as if more *aft*.
Æftan, behind, *aft*.
Æfentíd, e, *f.* 6, eventide, evening.
Æfeorran, *w. v.* (*a* and *feor*, far), to put far, remove.
Æflyman, flyman, *w. v.* to banish.
Ægðer, 8, 9, *either*, other, both.
Ælc, 8, 9, *each*, both, any.
Ælfweard (Elfin, keeper), pr. name.
Ælþeodig, 8, 9 (*Æl*, different, *þeod*, nation), of another nation, foreign.
Ælþeodignes, se, *f.* 6, the being of or among another nation, travel, pilgrimage.
Ælfere (foss, trench), pr. name.
Ænig, 8, 9, any.
Ær, ere, before.
Ærost, ærst, *erst*, foremost, first.
Æscwíne, es, *m.* 4 (*Æsc*, lance, *wine*, man or fighter), pr. name.
Æt, (*Lat.* ad), at. æt neaxtan, *anigh*, next
Æt fóran, before, at the *fore* part.
Æðel, 8, 9, noble.
Æðelbyrt (noble, bright), pr. name.
Æðeling, es, *m.* 4, young noble, prince.
Æðelinga-igge (island of princes), pr. name, the isle of Athelney.
Æðelheard (noble leader), pr. name.
Æðelstán (noble stone, gem), pr. name.
Æðelwulf (noble wolf), pr. name.
Æðelo, nobility.
Æwælm (wælm).
Agan, 3 *cl.* to own, possess; also, to make another own; give.
Agean, again.
A'gen, 8, 9, own.

Agnean, *w. v.* to own, make one's own.
Ahnian [Agnean].
Alædan, *w. v. p.* alæd*de, to lead away.
A'n, one, only, the same.
A'nlipig, 8, 9, individual, single, each one.
Ancer, es, *m.* 4, an anchor; also, an anchorite, hermit.
And, and.
And (in composition), against, back (*Goth.* and, *Gr.* ἀντι).
And-efn (*even against*), proportion.
Andlang (long against), along, longwise.
An (in composition), on, over.
Angin, es, 3, a going on, beginning.
Ansyn, face, countenance, what is looked upon.
Anweald, es, *m.* 4, power on or over, dominion.
Angel, Angle, } the Angles, our forefathers, who came from Anglen, in Slesvig.
Angrislíc (grislíc).
Asmeagan, *w. v.* to think out, devise by thought.
Astellan, *p.* astealde, to ordain, settle.
A'ð, es, *m.* 4, an oath.
Awrítan (*see* Wrítan).
Awécan, 3 *cl.* to awake.

Bærn-an *w. v.* to burn; for-bærn-an, to burn off, burn up.
Bærnet, a burning, conflagration.
Báldræd (bold speech), pr. name.
Bána, an, 1, murderer, cause of death, *bane*.
Bár, 8, 9, bare, naked.
Bár, es, *m.* 4, a boar.
Bát, es, *m.* 4, boat.
B*d, bid, pray, ask.
Ge-bed, 3, a prayer.
Beod-an, 2 *cl.* to *bid*, command, offer.
Bidd-an, 1 *cl.* (*Lat.* pet-ere), bid, or pray, or ask.
Bod, es, n, 3, a bidding, message, command.
Bodian, *w. v.* to deliver a message or command, to announce, preach. Hence *forebode*.
Be, by, with, near.
Verbs beginning with *be*, and not found under *be*, will be seen under their radical initials; *be* being thrown away.
Beæftan (be-æftan), behind.
Behátan, 2 *cl.* promise, vow.
Beheona (be-heona), on this side.
Belúcan, 1 *cl.* to belock, lock up.
Bestélan, 1 *cl.* steal by, steal away.
Betweox (be-twa), betwixt, between.
Beam, es, *m.* 4, a beam, tree, ray of light. Hence *boom*.
Begen, both.
Bella, an, 1, a bell.
Beó, *imp. mood, sing.* be thou.
Beón, to be.
Beorht, 8, 9, bright, clear.
Beorn, es, *m.* 4, prince, leader.
Beornwulf (wolf-leader), pr. name.
Béran, 1 *cl.* (*Goth.* bair-an, *Gr.* φέρ-ειν, *Lat.* fer-re), bear, give birth to. Hence
Bearn, es, *n.* 2, what is borne, a child, Thence (*Scotch*) bairn, and birth.
Betera, 8, better.
Bile, a bill, beak, snout; gebilod, billed, having a bill.
Bilehwit, 8, 9, artless, simple.
Bisceop, es, *m.* 4, bishop.
Bisceopdóm, es, *m.* 4, bishopdom, bishopric.
"To Biscop-sunu niman," to take to bishop's son, to stand sponsor at confirmation, as one did in the old time.
Bítan, 1 *cl.* to bite.
Blác, 8, 9, black.
Blæd, fruit; also, blade.
Blendian, *w. v.* to blind, put out or eyes.
Blód, es, *n.* 2, blood.
Bóc, 7, a book.

Bóclíc, 8, 9, booklike, literary.
B*RG, to hide, protect.
Beorgan, 2 *cl.* to hide from harm, protect. Hence *to burrow.*
Burh (burg), *f. m.* 7 (*Germ.* burg, *Gr.* πυργ-ος), a town, fortified town, fastness, castle. Hence *borough*, a rabbit's *burrow*, and *burg*, in the names of places.
Byrigean, bebyrigean, *w. v.* to bury.
BRÁD, 8, 9, broad, flat. Hence *Bradford*,, the broad ford.
Brádnes, se, *f.* 6, broadness, breadth.
Bræd-an, 3 *cl.* to broaden, extend.
Bréd, es, 3, anything broad, surface, board.
Brécan (*Gr.* ῥηγ-ειν, *Lat.* frang-ere), 1 *cl.* to break.
Bróc, es, *m.* 4, a brook.
Broga, an, 1, terror, dread.
Briht, 8, 9, bright.
Bringan, 3 *cl.* to bring.
Brýten, Britain.
Brýt, es, *m.* 4, a Briton.
Bryttwealhas, *m.* 4, (*Brytt*, a Briton, *wealh*, one of another race), a Briton, a Celt. Hence *Welsh.*
Bretwalda, Brytwalda, [Bryt. waldan.] King of Britain, or of the British, head of all the Anglo-Saxon settlements in Britain.
Broðer, *ac.* and *dat.* breðer, *pl.* bróðru, a brother.
Bú-an, Bugi-an, to abide, dwell, inhabit, till. Hence *búr*, *bower*; ladies' *bower*, a little abode; *boor*, a tiller of of the land.
Búfan, above.
Burne, an, 1, *f.* a bourn (*Scotch*, burn), a brook, stream.
Bútan, *conj.* but, unless, *prep.* without.
Búte, both.
Byre, *m.* time.
Byrna, an, 1, a coat of mail.
Byrn-an, 1 *cl.* to burn as wood, to be on fire.
By'ð, By'þ, 3 *pers. sing. of* beón, to be, is.
Bysn, e, *f.* 6, a pattern, likeness.

Caf, 8, 9, quick, active. Cafscipe, quickness, activity. Thence *chafe*, to quicken.
Cantic, es, *m.* 4, a pious song, canticle.
Cantware, 7, Kentish folk (*see* Waru).
Cásere, es, *m.* 4, Cæsar, emperor.
CENN-AN, *w. v.* (*Gr.* γεν-ω), to bring forth, bear, produce.
Cyn, es, 2 (*Gr.* γεν-ος, *Lat.* gen-us), kin, kind, folk of one birth or family, tribe or nation.
Cyning, es, *m.* 4, a king, as if head of one *cyn.*
Cyne, cynelíc, 8, 9, kingly, royal.
Cynegyls, pr. name.
Cynerice, es, 3 (cyne, ríce), king's dominion, kingdom.
Cynewulf (kingly wolf), pr. name.
Ge-cynd, e, *f.* 6, kind, nature.
Ceaster, e, *f.* 6, a Roman camp (castra) or town on the site of one.
Cempa, an, 1, a warrior, *champion.*
Cénwalh (keen stranger), pr. name.
Centwíne (Kentish man), pr. name.
Ceol, es, *m.* 4, a ship, boat. Hence *keel.*
Ceolwulf (the ship-wolf), pr. name.
Ceorfan, 2 *cl.* to cut, *carve.*
Ceorl, es, *m.* 4, a rustic, clown. Thence *churl.*
Ceorlisc, 8, 9, rustic, clownish. Thence *churlish.*
Cerran, *w. v.* to turn.
Cer, *see* Cyr.
Ceós-an, 2 *cl.* to choose.
Cíld, es, n, 2, a child.
Cíldhád, es, *m*, 4, childhood.
Cing, es, *m.* 4 (*contraction of* cyning), a king.
Clæn, 8, 9, clean, pure.

Cláð, es, *m.* 4, cloth; *pl.* clothes; 'Christes cláðas,' Christ's clothes, baptismal robes.
Cleaf-an, *w. v.* to cleave asunder.
Clyfer-fote, cloven-footed.
Clud, es, *m.* 4, a hillock, rock.
Clypian, *w. v.* to call, speak.
Clypung, e, *f.* 6, a calling, speaking, articulation.
Cnapa, an, *m.* 1 (*Germ.* knabe), a boy, youth, slave. Thence *knave.*
Cnysan, *p. t.* cnyste, to beat, dash.
Corn, es, corn, grain.
Cræft, es, *m.* 4, craft, power, skill, art, business.
Crismlysing, e, *f.* 6 (*Crisma*, a white robe of the newly baptized; *lysing*, a leaving off).
Cum-an, *v.* 2, to come.
Cunnan, 3 *cl.* to know, know how, be able. Thence *cunning*, and *can.*
Cúð, *part. of* cunnan; known, familiar, friendly. Hence *uncouth.*
Cúðburh (the known fastness or protection), pr. name.
Cúðræd (familiar or friendly speech), pr. name.
Cwæðan, 3 *cl.* to say, speak. Thence *quoth.*
Ge-cwæðan, to *bequeath*, to give by saying or speaking, as in a will.
Cwell-an, *p.* cwealde, to *quell*, kill.
Cwén, e, *f.* 5 (*Gr.* γυν-ή), a woman. Hence *queen*, the woman by excellence.
Cwénburh (lady-fastness), pr. name.
Cwichelm (quick-head), pr. name.
Cyle, cold, coldness, *chill.*
Cyrran (*see* Cerran).
Cyr, re, *f.* 6 (cerr-an, cyrr-an, to turn), a turn, an occasion. Thence occasional work, a *char*, whence *char*-woman.
Cyrce, cyrice, an, *f.* 1, a church.
Cyriclíc, 8, 9 (cyrice), ecclesiastical, *churchlike.*
Cyðan, *w. v.* to declare, show, tell.

Dæd, e, *f.* 6 (dón, to do), a deed, action.
Dæg, es, *m*, 4, a day.
Dæghwámlíc, 8, 9, daily.
Dæl, es, *m.* 4, a share, part.
Dæl-an, *w. v.* to divide, share out. Hence to *deal* cards; a *dealer*, a seller or buyer in small shares; a great *deal*, a great share; *deal*, wood readily *divided;* to *dole* out, to dæl, to distribute.
Deád, 8, 9, dead.
Deað, es, *m.* 4, death.
Defenæscíre, *f.* 1 } Devonshire.
Defenæscír, e, *f.* 6 }
Dém-an, *w. v.* (*Gr.* τιμ-αω) to deem, think, judge.
Dóm, es, *m.* 4, a deeming, thinking, or judgment, power, dominion.
Denisc, 1, Danish.
Deór, es, n, 2 (*Gr.* θήρ), a wild animal, deer.
Deórfrið, a deer-park.
Deor, 8, 9, dear.
Dóhter, *f.* 5, a daughter.
Dóm, es, *m.* 4, (*see* Déman).
Dón, 4 *cl.* to do.
Dorsætas, 4, Dorsetshire men.
Drecan, 3 *cl.* to grieve, vex, oppress.
Drenc, es, *m.* 4, drink.
Drinc-an, 1 *cl.* to drink.
Drenc-an, *w. v.* to drench.
Drífan, 1 *cl.* to drive.
Dráf, a drove, herd.
Dræf, a driving, expulsion.
Dropa, a drop.
Dún, e, *f.* 6, a down, hill.
Duru, e, *f.* 7, a door.
Dyd-an, *w. v.* to die.
Dyngan, *w. v.* to dung.

Eá, *pl.* eá, *d.* ean, water, a river.
Ealand (ea-land), waterland, an island.
Eac-an (*Goth.* auk-an, *Gr.* αὐξ-ανω, *Lat.* aug-ere), to *eke*, add, lengthen.

Eac, also, moreover, *eke*.
Ead, es, possession, happiness.
Eádgar (happy weapon), *pr.* name, Edgar.
Eádig, 8, 9, rich, happy.
Eádignes, se, 6, wealth, happiness.
Eádmód, 8, 9, happy-minded, lowly-minded, meek.
Eádmódnes, se, *f.* 6, lowly-mindedness, meekness.
Eádweard (happy keeper), pr. name, Edward.
Eádmund (happy protection), pr. name, Edmund.
Eádræd (happy speech), pr. name, Edred.
Eádwic (happy abode), pr. name, Edwy.
Eald, 8, 9, old.
Ealdor, es, *m.* 4, an elder, head, leader.
Ealdordóm (ealdor, dóm), es, *m.* 4, headship, leadership, power or judgment of a head or leader.
Ealdorman, es, *m.* 4, (ealdor-man), a headman, leader. Hence *alderman*.
Ealh, a hall.
Ealhstán (ealh, stán), a hall stone, pr. name.
Eall, 8, 9 (*Gr.* ὁλ-ος), all.
Eard, es, *m.* 4, soil, abode.
Middan-eard, es, *m.* 4, the middle abode, earth.
Earm, es, *m.* 4, an arm.
Earm, 8, 9, poor, miserable.
Eart, 2 *p. sing.* of *v.* Wesan, to become or be: art.
East, 8, 9, east; eastweard, 8, 9, eastward.
Easter, Easter.
Eax, e, *f.* 6, axis, axle.
Ecg, *edge*, sharpness. Thence to set one's teeth 'on edge,' on sharpness.
Ecgbriht (*Ecg*, *briht*, Bright-edge), Egbert, pr. name.
Ecgbrihtes-stán (Ecgbriht's stone), Brixton Deveril, in Wiltshire.
E'd, es, safety, happiness.
E'dwine (*E'd*, *wine*, friend), pr. name.
Eferwic (*see* Eoferwic).
Ege, es, *m.* 4, dread, fear, terror.
Eht-an, *w. v.* to follow, persecute.
Ehtere, es, *m.* 4, a follower, persecutor.
Ellendún, e, *f.* 6 (Ella's hill), Allington, near Amesbury, Wilts.
Emne, 8, 9, equal, even.
Emniht, e, *f.* 6 (emne, niht), even-night, equinox.
Ende, es. *m.* 4, end, limit, side.
Endi-an, ge-endi-an, *w. v.* to end, finish.
Endung, e, *f.* 6, an ending.
Endebyrdnes, se, *f.* 6, order, mode.
Engle (same as Angle).
Engla-land, land of the Angles, England.
Englisc, 8, 9, English.
Eode (*see* Gang-an).
Eoferwic, Eboracum, York.
Eorl, earl, leader.
Eorðe, an, *f.* 1, earth.
Eorðtylð (earth-tilth), earth-tillage, agriculture.
Eów (Art. 12).
Eowian, *w. v.* to show to, appear.

Fad-an, *w. v.* to set in order, dispose.
Fadung, e, *f.* 6, an ordering, disposition.
F*d, this root means 'to feed,' or 'food,' Thence
Féd-an, *w. v. p. t.* fet (fed*de, 27), to feed. Thence 'fat,' as if 'fed,' and 'father,' as if 'feeder.'
Fóda, an, 1, food.
Foster (as if fódster, a feeder), fosterfather, or mother, nurse.
Fæder, *m.* 4, father.
Fæger, 8, 9, fair (fæ*er).

Fæger, 8, 9, fairness, beauty.
Fægen, 8, 9, glad, *fain*.
Færlíc, 8, 9, sudden.
Fagett-an, to vary.
Fæst, 8, 9, firm, strong.
Fasten, a stronghold, fastness.
Fastnian, *w. v.* to fasten.
Fæst-an, *p. t.* fæst*te, to fast.
Fár-an, 2 *cl.* to go, to go out of the world, to die. Hence 'fare,' money for going; 'wellfare,' a going on well; 'wayfaring,' 'seafaring,' going on the way, or the sea, and ferry.
Fér-an, *w. v.* to go, pass.
..Ge-féra, an, 1, one who goes with another, fellow, companion.
Féri-an, to make go, carry.
Fyrd, *f.* } a going forth, ex-
Fyrding, e, *f.* 6, } pedition.
Feald-an, 1 *cl.* to fold.
Feall-an, 1 *cl.* to fall.
Fefer, fever.
Fenn, es, *m.* 4, fen, marsh, wetness.
Fennig, 8, 9, fenny, wet. Thence, Dorset, *vinny* cheese; cheese blue, from mildew through wetness.
Feoh, s, n, 2, wealth, goods, money. Thence 'fee.'
Feoht, ge-feoht, es, *m.* 3, a fight, fighting, war.
Feoht-an, 2 *cl.* to fight.
Feóla (*Germ.* viel), many, much.
Feorh, es, life.
Feor, far.
Feower, 21, four.
Feorþa, 21, fourth.
Fíf, 21, five.
Fífta, 21, fifth.
Fiftig, 21, fifty.
Find-an, 1 *cl.* to find.
Flæsc, es, n, 2, flesh.
Fla, *pl.* flána, *f.* an arrow, dart.
Fleóg-an, 2 *cl.* to fly.
Fleón, to flee.
Fliht, 26, a flying, flight.
Flede, a flowing, flood.
Flód, es, n, 2, a flood, flowing water.
Flota, an, 1, a ship, sailor, fleet.
Floxfote, flat-footed, web-footed.
Forð-fér-an, to go forth, die.
Folc, es, n, 2 (*Lat.* vulg-us), folk.
Folcric, 8, 9, of the folk, vulgar.
Folgi-an, *w. v.* to follow. Thence 'fellows,' those that follow or go with each other; 'fellowship,' the following or going with each other.
Fón, fang-an, 3 *cl.* to take. Thence 'fang,' and 'finger,' a taker or holder.
For, for; 'forþám,' 19, 'forþý,' 'forþe,' 'forþóne,' 19, for that, because that.
For (*Germ.* ver-, *Eng.* for-), as a verb-affix means—forth, off, away, up, *un-*.
For-bidd-an (for, biddan), 1 *cl.* to forbid, bid off, unbid.
For-dón (for, dón), to undo, do away, ruin.
For-gán (for, gán), to forego, go away.
For-gif-an (for, gifan), to give or let off, forgive.
For-heregian, for-hergian (for, here, an army), to overrun with an army, to plunder, to harry off.
For-habban (for, habban), to hold off, restrain, contain.
For-hæfed, 8, 9, holding off, restrictive, continent.
For-hæfednes, se, *f.* 6, the act or faculty of holding off, continence.
For-leósan, 3 *cl.* to lose off, to lose.
For-lætan, *p. t.* forlet (for, lætan), to let off, to let go, neglect.
For-seón, 2 *cl.* (for, seón), to look off, disregard.
Ford, es, *m.* 4, a ford.
Forð, forth, onward.
Forðféran (*see* Féran).
Forhwæga, at least.
F*r. This root means 'to go.' Thence

Fáran; Féran; Ge-féra; Forð-féran; Féri-an; Fyrd; Fyrding; *which see.*
Fræcen, fræcenful, 8, 9, dangerous.
Francan, 1, the Franks.
Francland, es. n, 2, land of the Franks, France.
Fram, from, by.
Frætewian, *w. v.* to adorn, deck, trim. Thence *fretted.*
Fremed, an, 1, a stranger, foreigner.
Freó, free.
Freódóm, es, *m.* 4 (freó, dóm), freedom.
Freónd, es, *m.* 4, friend.
Freóndscipe, es, *m.* 4, friendship.
Frið, es, *m.* 4, peace.
Frysan, *p.p.* ge-fróren, to freeze.
Fugel, es, 4, a bird, *fowl.*
Full, 8, 9, full.
Fultum, es, *m.* 4, help.
Fultumian, *w. v.* to help.
Fullian, fulwian, *w. v.* to whiten, wash, baptize. Thence *fuller.*
Fulwiht, es, *m.* 4, baptism.
Furðan, further, indeed.
Fyligean (*see* Folgian).
Fy'r, es, n, 3, fire.
Fyrd (*see* F*r).
Fyrding (*see* F*r).
Fyrst, space of time.
Fyðer, es, *m.* 3, a feather, wing.

Gaderian, *w. v.* to gather.
Gal-wealh (*Gaul.* Gallia, and *wealh*), a Gaul.
Gang-an, gán, 3 *cl.* to go.
Gást, es, *m.* 4, breath, spirit, ghost.
Ge, 12, ye, you.
Ge- ge, both- and, as well- as.

Ge, as a prefix, helps to form verbal nouns from verbs, and collective nouns from others. It is also foreset to verbs, giving them a more collective meaning, or forming a kind of syllabic augment to their past tenses and participles. For finding *ge-* words not given under *ge*, throw away *ge*, and look for them under their radical initials.

Ge-bær (béran, to bear), bearing, behaviour, fellowship.
Ge-bed, 3 (biddan), a prayer.
Ge-córen, *partic. of* ceósan.
Ge-cynd (c*n), e, *f.* 6, kind, nature.
Ge-dwola, an, *m.* 1, an error.
Ge-dafnian, ge-dafenian, *w. v.* to behove, be necessary.
Ge-fægen, 8, 9, glad, fain.
Ge-féra, an, 1, fellow, companion.
Ge-fylced (folc), collected into a body of folk.
Ge-gangan (ge, gangan), 3 *cl.* to go against or over, overrun.
Gelimpan, 2 *cl.* to happen.
Gelimplíc, 8, 9, meet, fit, happening right.
Ge-métegung, e, *f.* 6 (ge, méte), a limiting or controlling, temperance.
Ge-métefæst (ge, méte, measure), 8, 9, modest.
Ge-riht (ge- riht, right), right collectively, laws.
Ge-sceápan, 1 *cl.* (sceáp-an), to *shape*, form, create.
Ge-sceaft, es, n, 2 (ge-sceáp-an), anything shapen, a creature.
Gesceád, es, n, 2, reason, discretion.
Gesceádwís, 9, discriminating, distinguishing, rational.
Ge-þyld (ge, þolian), patience, endurance.
Ge-þyldig, 8, 9 (ge, þolian), patient.
Ge-weald, es, *m.* 4, power.
Ge-weorc, es, *m.* 4, work, a working, a work.
Ge-wilnung, e, *f.* 6, a willing, will.
Gear, es, *m.* 4, a year.
Geara, *adv. yore*, of former years.
Geara, gear, things prepared, apparatus, furniture.
Gearwian, *w. v.* to prepare.

Gearnung, e, *f.* 6, a yearning, a striving for, an *earning* or working for.
Geldan, 1 *cl.* to pay, *yield.*
Geat, es, n, 3, a gate.
Geo, formerly, once, heretofore.
Geond, *prep.* and *adv.* over, through, *beyond, yond.*
Gif-an, 1 *cl.* to give.
Gafol, s, *m.* 4, what is given, tribute, tax, rent.
Gildan, *w. v.* to gild.
Gilp, es, *m.* 4, glory, pride, boasting.
Gilp-word, a word of boasting, a saying of justification.
Gim, e, *f.* 6, a gem; gim-cyn, gem-kind, species of gem.
Ging, gingra, gingest, 8, 9, young.
Gisel, es, *m.* 4, a pledge, hostage.
Git, *adv.* yet.
Glæd, 8, 9, glad.
Glædlíce, gladly.
Glengan, *w. v.* to adorn, trim, compose.
Glig, glee, music, mirth.
God, es, *m.* 3, God.
Godcund, 8, 9 (God, cynd), godly.
Gód, 8, 9, good.
Gód, es, n, 2, good, goods, property.
Gódspell, es, n, 2 (*Gód*, good; *spell*, tidings), the Gospel.
Gódspellian, *w. v.* to evangelise.
Gold, es, n, 2, gold.
Grécas, a, 4, Greeks.
Grécisc, 8, 9, Greek.
Gréne, 8, 9, green.
Grislíc, 8, 9, horrid, *grisly.*
Grúnd, es, *m.* 4, ground, earth, bottom.
Gyf, if.
Gyldan (geldan), to pay.
Gyld, es, n, 2, payment.
Gylt, es, *m.* 4, gilt, misdeed, something to be paid or compensated for.
Gyman, be-gyman, *w. v.* to take care, observe.

Habban, hæf*ð, *p. t.* hæf*de, to have.
Hægel, es, *m.* 4, hail.
Hælan, *w. v.* to heal, cover.
Hælend, es, *m.* 4, the Healer, Saviour.
Hærfæst, es, *m.* 4, harvest.
Hætu, e, 7, heat.
Hæðen, heathen.
Hálig, halg, 8, 9, holy.
Hám, es, *m.* 4, home.
Hámweard, homeward.
Hand, e, *f.* 6, hand.
Hat, 8, 9, hot.
Hát-an, *str. v.* 2 *cl.* to call, to name, to bid.
Ge-hátan, to promise, vow.
Hára, an, 1, a hare.
He, 13, he.
Heah, 8, 9, high.
Heah-þungen, 8, 9 [heah-þingian], high-supplicated, noble.
Hea-deór [heah-deór], high-deer, roebuck.
Heáfod, es, n, 3, head.
Heáfodman, es, *m.* 4, headman, leader.
Heal, e, *f.* 6, a hall.
Heald-an, 1 *cl.* to hold.
Healf, half, side, part.
Healt, 8, 9, lame, *halt.*
Hean, 8, 9, } mean, base.
Heanlíc, 8, 9, }
Heard, 8, 9, hard.
Heardlíce, hardly.
Hearpa, an, *m.* 1, a harp; hearpe-nægl, a harp-nail, plectrum.
Helm, es, *m.* 4, the top or head of anything, head, *helmet*, crown.
Heó, 13, she.
Heofone, an, *w. f.*; heofon, es, *m.* 4, heaven.
Heofonlíc, 8, 9, heavenly.
Heom, 13, them.
Heona, this side.
Heort, es, *m.* 4, a hart, stag.
Heorte, an, *f.* 1, heart.

Her, here, this year.
Here, es, *m.* 4, a band of men, army.
Heregnng, hergung, the overrunning with an army, harrying.
Heretoga, an, 1 [here-teón, to lead], leader of a band or army, general.
Hí, 13, they.
Híne, 13, him.
Hinde, a hind.
Híre, 13, her.
His, 13, his.
Hit, 13, it.
Hláf, es, *m.* 4, loaf, bread.
Hláford, es, *m.* 4, Lord.
Hlúd, 8, 9, loud.
Hogian, *w. v.* to think, care.
Hors, es, n, 2, a horse.
Hræð, hráð, soon, quickly. Thence *rather.*
Hreós-an, 2 *cl.* to rush.
Hreow, 8, 9, raw, rough.
Hreownes, se, *f.* 6, roughness, rawness.
Hreow-an, 2 *cl.* to rue.
Hreowsian, *w. v.* to repent.
Hreowsung, e, *f.* 6, repentance, sorrow.
Hú, how.
Hunas, *m.* 4, the Huns.
Húnd, es, *m.* 4, a dog, *hound.*
Húntnað, hunting.
Hund, es, *n.* 2, a hundred.
Hund-seofontig, seventy.
Hund-nigontig, ninety.
Hús, es, *n.* 2, a house.
Hwá, hwæt, 20, who, what.
Hwær, where.
Hwæðer, whether.
Hweorf-an, 2 *cl.* to warp, bend, turn, cast. Thence 'Antwerp,' the backbending of the river; 'wharf,' the bend of a river; 'molewarp,' a mole-cast.
Hwyrft (hweorf-an), a bend, turn, revolution.
Hwíl, e, *f.* 6, while, time.
Hwílum, Ge-hwílum; whilom, once, for a *while*, sometimes.
Hwíl-tídum, sometimes.
Hwylc, which, same, any.
Hwít, 8, 9, white.
Hwiðer, whither.
Hwon, a little, little while.
Hy'r-an, *w. v.* to hear, listen to.
Hy'rsum, 8, 9, given to hear or listen, obedient, *hearsome.*
Hy'rsumnes, se, *f.* 6, obedience, *hearsomeness.*
Hy'de, e, *f.* 6, a hide or skin; also a hide of land, about 120 acres.

Idel, 8, 9, idle, vain.
Ig, Iglandes, *n.* 2, } an island.
In, in, into.
Innan, inne; inside, within.
Iotas, *m.* 4, the Jutes, of Jutland.
Is, *v.* is.

Lædan, *p. t.* læd*de, *w. v.* to lead.
Læf-an (*Gr.* λειπ-ειν), *w. v.* to leave.
Láf, to-láf, e, *f.* 6, what is left.
Læssa, 8, 9, less.
Læstan, ge-læst-an, to last, follow on or after, continue, fulfil.
Læst, es, *m.* 4, footsteps, or a pattern to be followed, a *last.*
Læt-an, 3 *cl.* to let, allow. 'Of-lætan,' to let off or out.
Lagu, e, *f.* 7, a law.
Land, es, *n.* 2, land.
Land-sittende [land-sittan], a dweller on land, an occupier or holder of land.
Lang, lengre, lengest, 8, 9, long.
Lange, *adv.* long.
Lár, lær, e, *f.* 6, lore, learning.
Leornian, *w. v.* to learn.
Láð, 8, 9, loath, loathsome, hateful.
Laði-an, *w. v.* to send for.
Latteow, es, *m.* 4, a leader.

L*cg.
Lecg-an, 2 *cl.* to lay down, lay, set, place.
Licg-an, 1 *cl.* to lie down, lie, lie dead.
L*c.
Líci-an, *w. v.* to seem or appear (good), to please. Melícað (*Gr.* Δοκεῖ-μοι), it seems good to me, or pleases me. Thence *to like.*
Líc, ge-líc, 8, 9, seeming or appearing to be, *like.*
Lóci-an, *w. v.* to look.
Liccet-an, to seem, appear, pretend falsely.
Leaf, es, *n.* 2, a leaf.
Leás, 8, 9, empty, false, *loose.*
Leásung, e, *f.* 6, leasing, lying.
Leás-liccetung [leás-liccetan], false pretence, dissimulation.
Lencten, 1, Spring, Lent.
Lenctenlíc, 8, 9, of the Spring, spring-like.
Leng, *adv.* long.
Leng, e, *f.* 6, length.
Leód, e, *f.* 6, nation, people, tribe, the vulgar. Thence *lewd*, vulgar, like the low ranks.
Leofian, *w. v.* to live.
Leoht, es, *n.* 2, light.
Leóma, an, 1, a ray or beam of light.
Leóman, *w. v.* to shine.
Leornian, *w. v.* to learn.
L*f.
Lufe, an, *f.* 1; lufu, e, *f.* 6, love.
Lufi-an, *w. v.* to love.
Leóf, 8, 9, beloved, dear.
Libban, *w. v.* (Leofian.)
Lícian (L*c).
Líc (L*c).
Líc, *n.* líce, a body, dead body.
Líchoma, an, *m.* 1, an animal body.
Líf, es, *n.* 2, life; also, a living or abode.
Liht-an, *w. v.* to shine, to lighten.
Líð, 8, 9, lithe, mild.
Lix-an, *w. v.* (*Lat.* luc-ere) to shine.
Lócian, *w. v.* (L*c.)
Lufe, an, *f.* 1; lufu, e, *f.* 6, love (L*f).
Lufian, *w. v.* to love (L*f).
Lust, es, *m.* 4, pleasure, lust. Thence 'lusty,' feeling life a pleasure, full of pleasure.
Lyst-an, *w. v.* to lust after, desire, wish.
Lyft-es, *f.* 6, air.
Lytel, 8, 9, little.

Ma, mára, 8, more, greater.
Mæst [máest], 8, 9, most.
Macian (*Lat.* faci-o), *w. v.* to make.
Mæg, es, *m.* 4, a kinsman, friend.
Mægð, e, *f.* 6, family, tribe, nation; also, a maiden.
Mængan, *w. v.* to mingle (*see* M*ng).
Manig, 8, 9, many, much (*see* M*ng).
Manigfeald (M*ng).
Magan, 2 *cl.* to be able. Thence *may* (26), *might* (*Ger.* macht), power.
Miht, e, *f.* 6 (Magan), might, power.
Mán, wicked.
Man, es, 4 (*d. sing.* and *n. pl.* men), somebody, anybody, man.
Man-sliht [man-sleán], manslaughter, murder.
Me, 11, me.
Mearc, e, *f.* 6, a mark, a limit. Thence the Marches or Mercia, the borders of England against Wales. *Mearce*, the Mercians.
Mére, es, *m.* 4, a meer or mere, lake, pool.
Mersc [Mére], marsh, fen, bog, a mere-like swamp.
Mérantún [mére, lake, pond], of Merton, Surrey.
Méte, es, *m.* 4, meat, food.
Métan, 3 *cl.* to meet.
Mét-an, *v.* 3 *cl.* to mete, measure.
Méte, measure, moderation.
Unméte, 8, 9, without measure, immoderate.

Mid, with, by, among.
Midd, 8, 9, mid, middle.
Middeweardes, midward, toward the middle.
Midmest, 8, 9, midmost, middlemost.
Middan-eard (Eard).
Miht, e, *f.* 6 (Magan), might, power.
Mila, an, 1; mil, e, *f.* 6, a mile.
Missenlíc, misselíc, mistlíc, 8, 9, unlike, various, different.
Missenlíce, *adv.* unlike, differently.
M*NG.
Mænig, manig, 8, 9, many, much.
Mænigfeald, manigfeald, 8, 9 [manigfealdan], manifold.
Mænigeo, menge, a multitude, crowd. Thence 'among,' at or with *many*, or a multitude.
Mæng-an, *w. v.* to mingle, put many things together.
Mangere, es, *m.* 4, a monger, dealer in many things.
Modor, *f.* 7, a mother.
Mód, es, *n.* 2, mind, *mood.*
Módig, 8, 9, moody, mindy, high-minded. Thence 'mad,' affected in the mód or mind, and 'madness.'
Ofermódig, 8, 9, overminded, proud, tyrannical.
Módines, se, *f.* 6, moodiness, pride, animosity.
Móna, an, *m.* 1, the moon.
Monað, es, *m.* 1 [móna], a month.
Mór, es, *m.* 4, a moor, heath, fen.
Morgen, morning.
Most, *d. v.* must, ought.
Múnd, *f.* a mound, protection.
Múndbora, an, 1 [múnd, bora], a protector.
Munuc, es, *m.* 4, a monk.
Mycele, mycel, myclum, (*Gr.* μεγαλ), *adv.* much.
Mycelnes, se, *f.* 6, greatness.
Mynster, es, *n.* 2, a monastery, church.

Ná, not, no.
Nabb-an (ne habb-an), not to have.
Næf*de (ne hæf*de), had not.
Næfre, *adv.* never.
Nænig, 8, 9, none.
Nære [ne, wære], might not be.
Næs ('ne,' 'wæs,' was), was not.
Náht, 17, nought, nothing.
Nama, an, *m.* 1, name.
Nán ('ne,' 'án,' one), not one, none.
Náðer, *conj.* ('ne,' not, 'áðer,' either), neither.
Ne, neither, not.
NEAH, nigh, close.
Near (*comp. of* neah), near, nearer, closer.
Neaxt (*sup. of* neah, *as if* nearest, nighest), next, nearest, closest.
Nearew, 8, 9, near, close, *narrow.*
Nearones, se, *f.* 6, narrowness, closeness, the being in a great strait, perplexity.
Nemnan, *w. v.* [nama], to name.
Neód, e, *f.* 6, need.
Nigon, 21, nine.
Niht, e, *f.* 6, night.
Nihtlíc, 8, 9, nightly.
Nillan [ne, willan], *p. t.* nol*de, not to wish, to be unwilling.
Nim-an, 1 *cl.* to take.
Nis (ne, is), is not.
Niwian, ge-niwian, *w. v.* to renew, repair.
Norð, norðern, 8, 9, north; norðweard, 8, 9, northward.
Norðan-hymbre, *m. f.* the Northumbrians.
Nú, now.
Nýhst, 8, 9 (*see* 'Neah'), nighest.

Of, off, from, of.
Of-slag-en (*see* Slagen).
Oft, oft.
O'fer, over.
O'ferfyll, luxury, an *overfilling* with.
O'ferþearf, 9, sincere.

Olæcung, e, *f.* 6, fawning.
On, *prep.* on, in.
On-find-an [on-findan], 1 *cl.* to find out.
Onfón, 3 *cl.* [on-fón], to take on.
On-gean, again.
Onginnan, 1 *cl.* [on-ginnan], to begin, undertake.
Ongin, es, 3, beginning.
On-scúnian, *w. v.* [on-scúnian], to shun.
O'rd, es, *m.* 4, beginning, edge.
O'rdgár (edge weapon), pr. name.
Oð, 6, until; oð þæt, until that, as long as.
O'ðer, 8, 9, other.
O'ððe, or, either.
O'þer, 8, 9, other.
Oxa, an, *m.* 1, an ox.

Pearroc, es, 4, a parrock, inclosure. Thence *park.*
Peohtas, *m.* 4, the Picts; the inhabitants of the lowlands of Scotland.
Pléga, an, *m.* 1, play.
Prica, an, 1; pricu, a, 5, a prick, sting, point, puncture.
Púnd, es, *n.* 2, a pound.

Ræcan, 3 *cl.* (*Lat.* reg-o), to reach, stretch, to straighten. Thence 'ræc*de,' 'ræc*te' (25), (*Lat.* rectus), 'rehte' (26), 'riht,' right, made straight. Thence 'riht,' law, the straightener; 'riht-wís,' straightwise, righteous, 'riht-wísnes,' righteousness, straightwiseness, and 'ríce,' a ruling or holding straight.
R*d.
Ríd-an, 1 *cl.* to ride.
Be-ríd-an, to beride, ride round, besiege.
Ge-ríd-an, to ride over, invade.
Rád, e, *f.* 6, a riding, a riding-path, road.
Rádwald [rád-wald], (lord of the way,) pr. name.
Ræd, es, *m.* 4, speech, counsel.
Rædan, *p. t.* [ræd*de], to *read*, to utter an opinion or meaning, to advise.
Ræran, aræran, *w. v.* to rear, erect, build.
Ræsan, *w. v.* to rush.
Ræð, ráð, soon, quickly. Thence rather.
Read, 8, 9, red.
Reaf, es, *n.* 2, spoil, plunder; also apparel, a garment, clothing.
Be-reafi-an, *w. v.* to bespoil, beplunder, strip, *bereave.*
Recc-an, ge-recc-an, 3 *cl.* to reckon, to tell, to narrate, to give forth.
Reccednes, reccenes, gereccednes, gereccenes, e, *f.* 6, a reckoning, telling, narration.
Réc-an, 3 *cl.* to reck, mind, care. Thence 'receleás,' 8, 9, reckless.
Rén, es, *m.* 4, rain.
Rén-scúr, es, *m.* 4, a rain-shower.
Rén-dropa, a rain-drop.
Rest, e, *f.* 6, rest.
Reðra, ge-reðra, an, 1; reðre, es, 4, a rower, either a rowing-man (sailor), or a rowing-tool (oar).
Ríce, es, 3 (*see* Ræcan), a ruling, dominion, kingdom.
Rixian, Ricsian, } *w. v.* to rule.
Riht, 8, 9 (*see* Ræcan), right, true.
Rihtwís, 8, 9 ('riht,' right, 'wís,' mode), righteous, upright.
Rihtwísnes, se, *f.* 6, righteousness, uprightness.
Riht, es, *n.* 2, right, law.
Ríman, *w. v.* to number, reckon; the rhyme, metre, or number of accents or syllables.
Líp-an, to reap.
Ripa, an, 1, a handful of corn, sheaf.
Líp, gerip, es, *n.* 2, a reaping, harvest.

Rodor, es, *m.* 4, sky.
Rómane, *g.* e, *d.* um, *ac.* e, Romans.
Rómeburh, the city of Rome.

Sæ, es, *f.* 4, sea; sæ-rima, an, 1, sea-rim, sea-shore.
Sælig, ge-sælig 8, 9, happy, lucky; sæliglíce, ge-sæliglíce, happily.
Sælð, e, *f.* 6, happiness, good luck.
Sæd, es, *n.* 2, seed.
Sæt, es, *m.* 4 [sett-an], a set, settlers, inhabitants. Thence Dorset (*Brit.* 'dwr,' water, and 'sæt').
Samnian, ge-samnian, to collect.
Sang, es, *m.* 4 [sing-an], a song, singing.
Sand, es, sand.
Sawl, e, *f.* 6, soul.
Se, seó, 19, the.
Seal-wudu, sel-wudu ('sel, seal,' great, 'wudu.')
Sealm, es, *m.* 4, a psalm.
Seaxan, 1, } Saxons.
Seaxe, 5, }
Séc-an, 3 *cl.* to seek.
Segan, 3 *cl.* to say.
Sél, 8, 9, good, happy.
Sélig, 8, 9, happy.
Seht, friendship, reconciliation.
Send-an, 3 *cl.* to send.
Seofon, 21, seven.
Seofoþa, 21, seventh.
Seolfer, es, *n.* 3, silver.
Seolf, 9, self.
Seón, 2 *cl.* to see.
Settan, gesettan, 3 *cl.* (*see* S*t), to set, settle, place, ordain.
Setel, es, *n.* 2 (*see* S*t), a settle, seat, stool, a place of settling, abode: Sundor-setel, a separate abode, hermitage.
Setlung, e, (*see* S*t), a setting.
Sceád-an, to separate, bound, mark off or out, distinguish, shade.
Sceád, es, sceádu, e, *f.* 6, an out-marking, outline, a shade, shadow.
Sceat, es, *m.* 4, a part, sheet.

Sc*p.
Sceap-an, 1 *cl.* to shape, form, create.
Sceop, es, *m.* 4, a shaper, former, poet.
Sceal-an, sceol-an, *p.* sceol*de, to owe, to be bound. Thence *shall, should; I shall,* I owe or have to do; *I should,* I owed or had to do.
Scearp, 8, 9, sharp.
Sceawi-an, *w. v.* to look at.
Sceawung, e, *f.* 6, a looking, sight.
Fore-sceawung, foresight, provision.
Scín-an, ge-scín-an, *str. v.* 1 *cl.* to shine.
Scip, es, *n.* 2, 3, ship (*Gr.* σκαφ-η). Thence skipper, ship, and *skiff.*
Scip-gebróc, a shipwreck.
Scír, 8, 9, clear.
Scíre-burne [scír-burne], Sherborne, Dorset.
Sceottas, a, 4, Scots, Irish, Gael.
Scyrp-an, *w. v.* to sharpen, quicken, adorn.
Sc*r.
Scér-an, scír-an, 1 *cl.* to shear, clip, cut, divide.
Scír, e, *f.* 6, a share, shire.
Sceort, scyrtre, scyrtest, 8, 9, clipped, short.
Sc*t.
Sceótan, 2 *cl.* to shoot.
Sceótung, e, *f.* 6, a shooting.
Síð, es, *m.* 4 (*Goth.* sinths, *Lat.* sentis), a path, way, a going or coming; what goes or comes, an occasion.
Sige, es, *m.* 4, victory.
Sigebriht [sige, briht], (bright victory,) pr. name.
Siht, sihð, gesiht, gesihð, sight.
Sín, 8, 9, his, her, its.
Sing-an, 1 *cl.* to sing.
Sang, es, *m.* 4, a song.
Sittan, 1 *cl.* to sit, settle, stay, dwell (*see* S*t).

Slag-an, sleán, *str. v.* 1 *cl.* to strike. Thence to *slay*, *sledge*-hammer.
Of-slagen, to strike off, to kill.
Slítan, 1 *cl.* to slit.
Slitnys, se, *f.* 6, slitness, separation.
Snaw, es, *m.* 4, snow.
Sorge, e, *f.* 6, sorrow, care.
Sóð, es, truth. Thence 'forsooth.'
Sóð, 8, 9, true.
Sóðfæstnes, se, *f.* 6, truthfulness.
Sóðlíce, *ad.* and *conj.* but, however, truly, *soothly*.
Span-an, 1 *cl.* to entice.
Spéd-an, *w. v.* to go on with good luck, to *speed*.
Spéd, e, *f.* 6, success, wealth, speed.
Spell, es, *n.* 2, a speech, anything spoken, tidings, narration. Thence a *spell*, a form of words spoken, to *spell*, to speak.
Spelli-an, to speak, tell.
Spellung, e, *f.* 6, talk.
Spere, es, *n.* 2, a spear, lance.
Spere-healf, spear-side, the male or spear sex.
Spinn-an, 1 *cl.* to spin.
Spindel [spinnan], a spindle; spindel-healf, spindle side, the female or spinning sex.
Spræc, spæc, e, *f.* 6, speech, language.
Sprécan, 1 *cl.* to speak.
Spring-an, 1 *cl.* to spring.
Spryttan, *p.* spryt, to sprout.
S*T.
Sitt-an (*Lat.* sed-eo), 1 *cl.* to sit, settle, stay, dwell.
Sæt, es, *m.* 4, a set, settlers, inhabitants.
Settan, 3 *cl.* to set, settle, place, ordain.
Setel, es, *n.* 2, a settle, seat, stool, a place of settling, abode. Thence *saddle*.
Settlung, e, *f.* 6, a settling.
Stæf, es, *m.* 4, a staff, stick, pole; a letter.
Stæf-cræft (letter-craft), grammar.
Stán, es, *m.* 4, a stone, rock.
Stand-an, 3 *cl.* to stand.
Stéde, es, *m.* 4, a place, *stead*, station.
Stélan, 1 *cl.* to steal.
Stemn, e, *f.* 6, voice.
Steorra, an, *m.* 1, a star. Thence 'steoran,' to *steer*, go by stars.
Stíg-an, 1 *cl.* to climb, ascend. Thence 'stæger,' a climber, a *stair*, and *stile* quasi stegel, ste*el, something to be climbed.
Stil, 8, 9, still, quiet.
Stilnes, e, *f.* 6, stillness.
Sting-an, 1 *cl.* to sting, prick, stab.
Ofstingan, to offsting, to stab to death.
Stow, e, *f.* 6, a place. Thence *stow*, or be-*stow*, to put in place.
Streng, es, *m.* 4, a string.
Streon, es, *n.* strength.
Styran, a-styran, *w. v.* to stir.
Sum, 9, some.
Sumer, es, *m.* 4, summer.
Sumersætas [sumer, sæt], 4, Somersetshire men.
Sunne, an, *f.* 1, the sun.
Sunn-stéde, es, *m.* 4, sun-stead, solstice.
Sunne-béam, es, *m.* 4, a sunbeam.
Sundor, 8, 9, sunder, separate.
Sunder-setel (*see* Setel).
Sunu, a, *m.* 5, a son.
Súð, 8, 9, south; súðweard, 8, 9, southward.
Súðrea [súðer, ea], south of the water, Surrey.
Súðrige, the men of Surrey.
Swa, so; swa-swa, so as; swa-hwæræswa, wherever; swa-hwa-swa, whoever.
Swan, es, 4, a swan.
Sweart, 8, 9, black, swart.
Sweartian, a-sweartian, *w. v.* to blacken, grow black.
Sweg, es, *m.* 4, sound, music.

Sweora, an, *m.* 1, a neck; langsweored, long-necked.
Sweoster, 5, 1, sister.
Swícan, 1 *cl.* to deceive, mock, go off, go wrong.
Swift, swyft, 8, 9, swift.
Swiga, an, 1, swige: silence.
Swilc, 8, 9, such, as, of the same kind.
Swilce, so, in such a manner as.
Swimman, 1 *cl.* to swim.
Swincan, 1 *cl.* to toil.
Geswinc, toil.
Swiðe, swyðe, *adv.* very.
Swiðian, *w. v.* to grow, strengthen, excel.
Syllan, *p. t.* sealde, to give over or afford to another. Thence, to give for money, to *sell*, in our restricted sense.
Symle, *adv.* always.
Syn, ne, *f.* 6, sin.
Synd, syndon (*see* Wes-an).
Syððan, since, afterwards.

Tácn, tácen (*Germ.* zeichn; *Lat.* sign-um), es, *n.* 2, a token, sign, standard.
Tælan, *w. v.* to speak ill of.
Tellan, *w. v. p.* tealde, to tell.
Teogan, teón (Lat. duc-o), 2 *cl.* to draw.
Teóþe, 21, tenth. Thence *tithe*, the tenth of produce. Teóþe healf gear, the tenth half year, four years and a half.
Tíd, e, *f.* 6, tide, time, time of year, an hour. Thence *tidy*, doing things at their time, punctual.
Tili-an, *w. v.* to toil, attend to, till.
Tilung, e, *f.* 6, labour, attention, occupation.
Tíma, an, *m.* 1, time, season.
Timbrian, ge-timbrian, *w. v.* to build.
Thence *timber*, building-wood.
Tó, to.
To, in composition with verb-roots, means asunder, away; like the Latin *dis-* and German *zu-*, as. 'go *to*,' go away, and *to-brake* (broke to pieces) his skull.—*Judges* ix. 53.
To-berstan, 1 *cl.* [to, berstan], to burst asunder.
To-dælan [to, dælan], to part asunder, distribute, deal out.
To-brécan, 1 *cl.* [to, brécan], to break asunder or to pieces.
Tohweorf-an, 2 *cl.* [to, hweorf-an], to turn away, disperse.
Tógædere, together.
Tógeanes, towards, against.
Tóweard, toward.
Tún, es, *m.* 4, any inclosed place, yard, *town*.
Tungel, es, *n.* a star.
Turf, e, *f.* 7, (*pl.* tyrf), turf.
Twá, *f.* and *n.* 9, two.
Twegen, *m.* 9, two. Thence twain, as if *twe*en;* and *twin*, a two of children.
Ty-an, ge-ty-an, *w. v.* to train, educate, instruct.
Tymbrian (*see* Timbrian).

U'fan, upon, over.
Unæðel, 8, 9 [un, ædel], ignoble.
Unæðelíce [un, æðelíce], unnobly, in a lowly or base way.
Under, under.
Underþeodan, *w. v.* to join under, subdue.
Ungefog, 8, 9 [un, fón], incomprehensible, immense, not to be *taken* in.
Ungeleofnes, se, *f.* 6, unbelief.
Un-gelíc, 8, 9, unlike.
Ungelíclíc, 8, 9 [un, gelíc], unseemly.
Unméte (*see* Méte).
Unnan, 3 *cl.* to grant, bestow.
Unræd, es, *m.* 4 [un, ræd], want of counsel, bad counsel.

Unwær [un, wær], unwary, not aware. 'On unwær,' unawares.
Unweorð, 8, 9 [un, weorð], unworthy, of no worth or honour.
Unþeaw, es, 4 [un, þeaw], vice, bad manners.
U'ðe (*see* Unnan].
Up, up.
Uppan, upon.
U're, 11, our.
U's, 11, us.
U'tan, out, without.
Uðwita, an, 1 (*see* Wita).

Wæd, e, *f.* cloth; *pl.* clothes, apparel. Thence widows' *weeds*.
Wægen, wæn, es, *m.* 4, waggon. Thence *wain, van;* 'wænes þisla, the wain-shafts, the constellation Charles's wain, Ursa major.
Wæl, es, *n.* 2, slaughter.
Wælstow, e, *f.* 6 [ ] slaughter-place, field of battle.
Wælm, es, *m.* 4, 'weall-an,' to boil up, to rage as boiling wrath or flame, anger. Thence *well.*
Wæron (*see* Wesan), were.
Wær, 8, 9, wary, cautious; also wariness, caution. Thence unawares, 'un-on-wære,' not in caution.
Wærscipe, *m.* 4, wareship, the being wary, prudence, caution.
Wær, es, *m.* 4, an inclosure, an inclosed water, *weir.*
Wærham [Wær, hám], Wareham, Dorset.
Wæs (*see* Wæsan).
Wæsten, es, *n.* 2, a waste, wilderness.
Wæta, an, 1, wet, moisture, vapour.
Wæter, es, *n.* 3, water.
Waldan, *w. v.* to rule, govern, *wield.*
Waru, e, *f.* 7, folk.
We, we.
Wealc, ge-wealc, es, *n.* 5, a rolling.
Weall, es, *m.* 4 (*Lat.* vall-um), wall, bank, ridge. Thence *wheal*, ridge made by the blow of a rod.
Wealh, 4, a foreigner, a stranger, outlandish man. Thence *Britons*, who were foreigners, 'Wealhas,' Welsh, to the Saxons.
Wedan, [*p.* wed*de], to rave, rage.
Wed, es, *n.* 2, a pledge; 'wed-broðer,' a pledge brother. Thence *wedding*, a pledging of troth.
Weg, es, *m.* 4, a way.
Wel, *adv.* well, very.
Wendan [*p.* wend*de, wende], to go, to wend,
Weorc, es, *n*, 2, work, action.
Weorc-an, 3 *cl.* to work.
Weorð, es, *n*, 2, worth, honour.
Weorðian, *w. v.* to honour, esteem, cultivate.
Weorðlíce, worthily.
Weorðscipe, es, *m.* 4, worship, honour.
Weorðfull, worthful, honorable.
Werian, *w. v.* to protect; also to wear.
Wérig, 8, 9, weary.
Wes-an, to become, to be.

Pret.	Ic eom, We,	synd, syndon.
	Ðú eart, Ge,	
	He is, Hí,	
Past t.	Ic wæs, We,	wæron.
	Ðú wære, Ge,	
	He wæs, Hí,	

Wlite, es, *m.* 4, face, look, appearance.
Wlitig, 8, 9, good-looking, fair, splendid.
Wic, an, 1, a dwelling, abode, camp.
Wícian, *w. v.* To dwell.
Wíf, es, *n*, 2, woman, wife.
Wig, es, *n*, 2, war, warfare.
Wighús, es, *n*, 2, a warhouse, 'howda.'
Wihtware, Isle of Wight-folk (*see* Waru).
Will-an [*p.* wol*de], to will, to wish.
Willa, an, *m.* 1, will.
Wilnian, *w. v.* to wish for (*see* Will).
Wíld, 8, 9, wild, powerful.
Wilig, a willow.
Wind, es, *m.* 4 (*Lat.* vent-us), wind.

Winnan, 1 *cl.* to strive, to *win* by striving.
Winsum, 8, 9, winsome, handsome, captivating.
Wintanceaster (*Brit.* Gwent, and *A.-Saxon*, ceaster), Winchester.
Winter, es, (*m.* 4, *n.* and *d. pl.* wint*ra), winter.
Wiscan, *w. v.* to wish.
Wís, 8, 9, wise.
Wísdóm, es, *m.* ('wís,' wise, 'dóm,' judgment or deeming), wisdom.
Witan, *w. v.* to blame.
Wita, an, 1 ('wítan,' to know), a wise man, a philosopher.
Wít-an, 1 *cl.* (*Gr.* ἰδ-εῖν, *Lat.* vid-ere), to know, perceive; also to go away.
Wið, against, *with*.
Wiðmétan, *v.* 3 *cl.* ('wið,' and 'métan'), to compare, to measure with.
Wolcen, es, *n.* 3, a cloud, the sky, welkin.
Word, es, *n*, 2, word.
Woruld, e, *f.* 6, world.
Wræc, e, *f.* 6, exile.
Wrít-an, *v.* 1 *cl.* to write.
Wúce, an, *f.* 1, week.
Wudu, a, 5, wude, es, *m.* 4, wood.
Wúnian, *w. v.* to dwell, stay, continue, to last on by continuation or repetition. Thence to be *wont*.
Wúnelíc, 8, 9, usual; 'ge-wúnelíce,' usually.
Un-ge-wúnelíce, unusually.
Wúndian, *w. v.* to wound.
Wyl-dan, ge-wyldan [waldan], to overpower.
Wyl-sæt ['wyl,' a well, or 'Wily,' a stream in Wilts, and 'sæt'] Wiltshire-men, Wiltshire.
Wyrt, e, *f.* 6, a wort, plant, herb. Thence our mugwort, ragwort.

Y'fel, evil.
Ylc, 8, 9 (*Scotch*, ilk), same.

Ỳldest, 8, 9, oldest.
Ỳldra, older.
Ylfete, an, 1, a kind of swan.
Ylp, es, *m.* 4, an elephant.
Ymb, *prep.* round, about.
Ymb-hwyrft (*see* Hwyrft), a revolution.
Ymen, es, *m.* 4, a hymn.
Yrf, es, *m.* 4, property, goods, inheritance.
Yrnan, 1 *cl.* to run.
Yrre, es, *n*, 2, ire, anger.
Yrsi-an, to become angry or *ire*ful.
Ỳrðling, es, *m.* 4 [eorðe], a farmer, *earthling*.
Yð, e, 7, a wave.

Ða (Art. 19).
Dær, there.
Dæt, 19, that, that which.
Ðeah, though, yet.
Ðeod, e, *f.* 6, a nation, folk.
Ðeós, 18, this.
Ðonne (*see* Þonne).
Ðe, 12, thee.
Ðú, 12, thou.

Þá, 19, also, then, while, till; þá-þá, then, when.
Þa-hwíle, the while.
Þær, there (note 19), 'þær-þær,' there, where, at that time.
Þærinne, therein.
Þæron, thereon.
Þærtó, thereto; 'þærto-eácan,' in addition to that.
Þærwið, therewith.
Þæt, *conj.* that.
Þám (Art. 19).
Þán [for þám], than; 'mid-þán-þe,' 'mid-þán-tíde-þe,' the while that.
Þe, *pr.* who, which, that; 'se-þe,' he that; 'seó-þe,' she who.

Þeah, though, still, notwithstanding.
Þeaw, es, *m.* 4, manner, behaviour, custom.
Þeawlíce, becomingly.
Þegen, es, *m.* 4, *a thane*, one who serves another's bidding, a slave, waiter, soldier, minister.
Þelæs, lest.
Þencan, 3 *cl.* to think.
Þéni-an, *w. v.* to serve, to reduce to servitude, tame.
Þeod, e, *f.* 6, a nation, tribe, the folk.
Þeón [þeog-an, þeo*an], 2 *cl.* to thrive, grow, advance.
Þinc-an, 3 *cl.* to think; also to seem. Meþincð, it seems to me, methinks.
Þing, es, *n*, thing.
Þingian, *w. v.* to speak in behalf of an object or person, consult, to stipulate.
Þisl, e, *f.* 6, a shaft or pole of a waggon, Dorset *sharps*. Thence *thistle*, from its shafts or sharp prickles.
Þiðer, thither.
Þolian, *w. v.* to bear, endure. Thence *thowls*, bearings for oars.
Þolemód, 8, 9 [þolian, mód], having an enduring mind, patient.
Þolemódnes, se, *f.* 6, patience.
Þonne, *conj.* than, therefore, when.
Þonne, þænne, then.
Þreo, 21, 9, three.
Þrydde, 21, third.
Þry'm, *d. pl.* of þreo.
Þryttig, 8, 9, thirty.
Þuner, es, *m.* 4, thunder.
Þurh, *prep.* through, *thorough*.
Þurh-teón (þurh and teón), to finish, execute.
Þus, thus, so.
Þúsend, es, *n*, thousand.
Þwærnes, geþwærnes, se, *f.* 6, concord, mildness.
Þy', the [*d.* of se, seo, þæt], from or for that, for that cause; þy'-þy'. because, therefore.
Þyn, 1, 8, 9, thin.
Þystre, 8, 9, dark,
Þystru, *pl.* 3, darkness.

QUESTIONS

PHILOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL.

1. Give the case-ending of the genitive plural of the 1st and 3d class of nouns.

2. Decline fæt.

3. Decline guma, *man,* weak form of nouns.

4. Decline ríce, *kingdom* (Cl. 2).

5. Decline góda, definite form; and gód, indefinite form (Art. 8).

6. How came *her* from heo, *she*? (Art. 13).

7. Show the probable origin of our adverbs, *there, where, when,* from pronouns used elliptically (Art. 19, 20).

8. Give the etymology of *naught* (Art. 22).

9. Give the canon of articulation Art. 26.

10. Give examples of the canon of articulation Art. 29, in Latin, and in English with German.

11. Give examples of the disappearance of *n* before other palate letters (Art. 30).

DELECTUS.

12. Show by the probable immutations given under Class 3, the origin of the forms of our verbs, brought, bought, sought, straight, taught, thought, from the roots bring-, bycg-, séc-, strec-, tæc-, þenc-.

13. From the immutations of the root *mét-ode* (the past tense of mét-an) into *mette*, whence our *met*, show the probable origin of our past tenses, knit, let, set, spread, sent, from the roots cnyt-, læt-, sett-, spræd-, send-.

14. Translate and explain from what you know of evaporation and rain Ext. 19. Is it philosophically true?

15. Show that the Anglo-Saxons had a knowledge of the war-service of the elephant in the East. What did they call the howda or elephant's castle?

16. Can you show from a map the truth of Extract 26?

17. What do you know of the truth of Extract 28?

18. The doctrine of Extract 29 is drawn from a precept of our Saviour; what one?

19. Why is it said in Article 42 that we should love God and our parents?

20. Is Easter before or after the vernal equinox? (Art. 54).

21. Can you show geographically the truth of Extract 56? Is it true for all parts of India?

22. How is an eclipse of the moon explained? (Art. 63).

23. Who built Rome?

24. How many members were there at first in the Roman senate?

25. Who was the last king of Rome; and why were there no more? (Ext. 79).

26. With what saying did Titus show his benevolence?

27. What Pope sent missionaries into Britain?

ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY.

28. What did Severus to protect Britain from the Picts?

29. What Roman emperor was born in Britain?

30. How long lasted the Roman dominion in England?

31. What Anglo-Saxon leaders first brought forces into Britain?

32. How many Germanic tribes settled in Britain; and what parts of it did they occupy?

33. What king succeeded Hengest?

34. With what fleet did Cerdic and Cynríc invade Britain?

35. What four kings followed Cynríc?

36. What missionary first preached the gospel to the West Saxons; and who was their king at the time?

37. What kings do you find to have been baptised within about sixty years after the preaching of the gospel in Wessex?

38. Who founded Glastonbury Abbey and Wimborne Minster?

39. Where was Brihtríc buried?

40. When did Ecgbriht come to the throne, and what had happened to him before he was king, and who succeeded him?

41. What Anglo-Saxon settlements yielded to him before he was Bretwald, or arbitrator of the Anglo-Saxon states?

42. What other kings held Bretwaldship?

43. What men of England fought with Æðelwulf against the Danes?

44. Alfred went to Rome—to what pope?

45. Was Æðelwulf, his father, ever at Rome?

46. Where was Æðelwulf buried? Who was his queen?

47. What invasions and wars happened in Æðered's time? Who helped him?

48. Who succeeded Æðered?

49. Where did Alfred fight with the Danes in 866?

50. Whither did Alfred retire in 878; and what men of England afterwards fought under him; and where did they come to him?

51. What passed between King Alfred and the king of the Danes after the battle?

52. What did Eádweard for the protection of the English?

53. Who succeeded Eádweard?

54. What do you read of the death and burial of Eádweard the so-called martyr?

55. Give an account of the origin of the Danegelt in 991. Till what king's reign was it paid?

56. Describe the invasion of Swain.

57. Who succeeded Swain?

58. What treaty was made between the Saxon king and Cnut?

59. For what object did Cnut leave England with a fleet?

60. Where died Cnut and his successor? Who was his successor?

61. When did William of Normandy invade England?

62. Describe the invasion of the Normans, and their battle with the English.

Describe the account—called the Domesday-book—which William made out of the lands and wealth of the English.